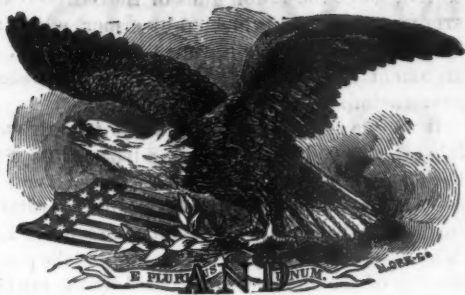


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

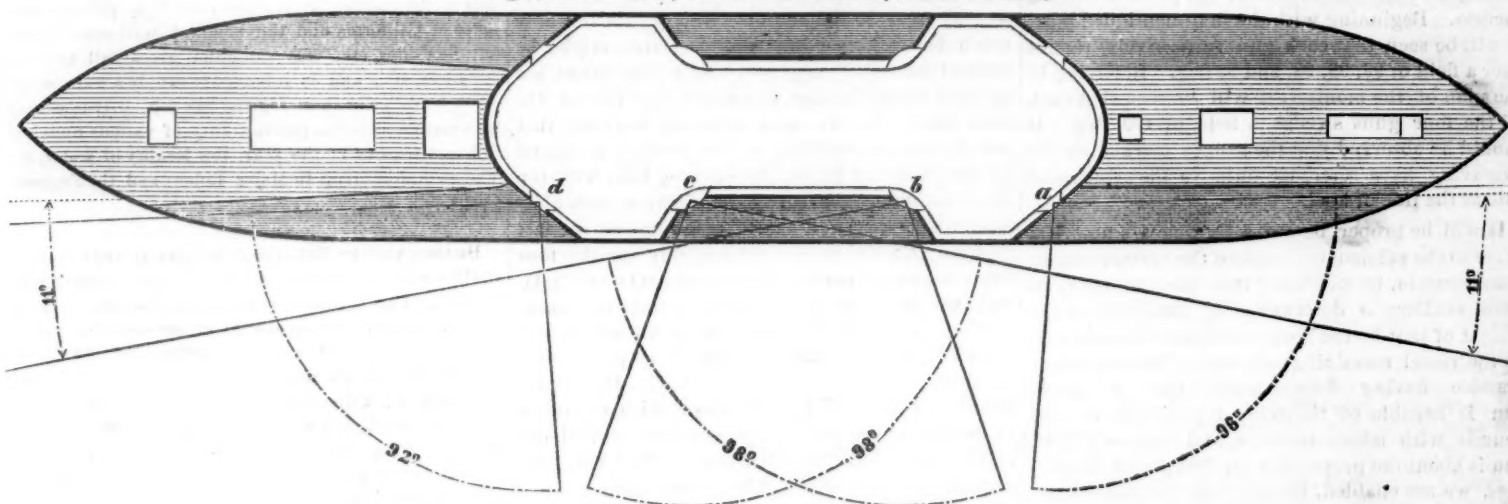
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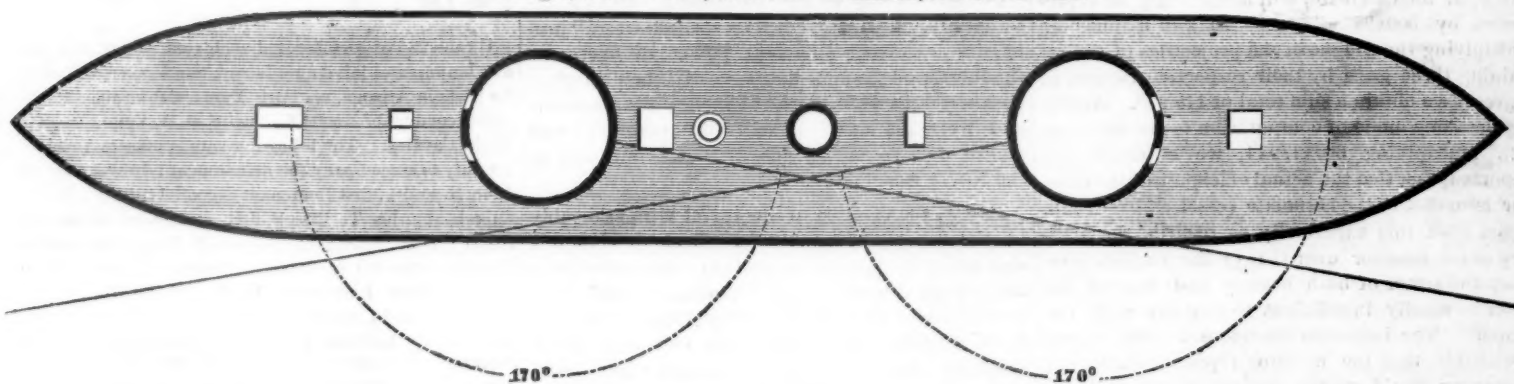
THE TURKISH IRON CLAD "MOYINI ZAFFER."

Length, 230 ft. Beam, 35 ft. 6 in. Armament, four 12 ton Guns.



MONITOR WITH TWO TURRETS.

Length, 230 ft. Beam, 35 ft. 6 in. Armament, four 24 ton Guns.



THE MONITOR-TURRET AND THE CASEMATE.

AN opportunity of instituting a direct comparison between the monitor-turret and the fixed casemate has at last been furnished by the completion of the Turkish armor-clad war vessel *Moyini Zaffer*, which was launched on the Thames last June. The building and arming of this iron-clad being the result of the joint efforts of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, SAMUDA, and RAVENHILL, we have a guarantee that whatever merits the fixed casemate system possesses, have been fairly developed in this, the latest attempt to supersede the monitor.

It cannot fail to be noticed, on careful examination of our engravings, that the planning of the casemate of the *Moyini Zaffer* shows much thought and elaboration; also that the complication which characterizes its form is evidence that the planner was dealing with a difficult subject. Nor can the attentive observer fail to see at a glance how imperfectly the disadvantages attending the elongation and immobility of the battery, viz., the limited horizontal range of the guns, have been overcome by the combination of curvature and angles, resorted to by the constructor of this substitute for the monitor-turret.

Our engraving, besides representing a top view of the *Moyini Zaffer*, accurately drawn to scale, also represents top view of a monitor provided with two turrets of the same diameter as those of the Passaic class, viz., 21 feet internally. The length of the Turkish vessel is 230 feet, with 35 feet 6 inches beam. The monitor, for the sake of exact comparison, has the same dimensions; but the thickness of its armor is greater than that of the former, and so proportioned that the weight of armor of both vessels is alike. The freeboard of the *Moyini Zaffer*, as in all iron-clads built by English engineers, is several times higher than that of the monitor, and consequently deeper armor below water must be applied to afford protection; increased rolling being the inevitable result of high freeboard. Referring to the plan, it will be seen that the circumference of the fixed battery is greater than that of the two turrets in the ratio of 25 to 15.

The English mechanical journals point with apparent satisfaction to the circumstance that this casemate ship, which is intended for the defence of the Bosphorus, has armor plates "generally six inches in thickness, the whole of the battery (backed with wood) being cased with 5-inch plates." The battery, though pierced for eight

guns, will only carry four of ARMSTRONG'S 12-ton rifles. The intention being to transfer the pieces from one side of the battery to the other during action, Sir WILLIAM has unquestionably reached the limit of weight, considering the difficulty of changing sides with the rapidity called for during contest with screw-propelled assailants. But the constructor of the monitor-turret which, as our engraving shows, commands 340 deg. of the horizon, is not hampered by considerations of weight of metal, a 24-ton gun, or even one weighing forty-eight tons, being pointed as readily by turning the turret, as the lightest field-piece. Accordingly, the monitor which our engraving represents, is mounted with four 24-ton guns.

Making proper allowance for the greater area of side armor and battery plating of the *Moyini Zaffer*, it will be found that our double-turreted monitor will, on the same draught of water, support 10-inch thick side-armor, 15-inch thick turret plating, and carry four 24-ton guns. The greater security—we might say, the impregnability—thus attained by the monitor form is, however, only a part of the advantage of this system over that which is represented by the Turkish iron-clad—the latest endeavor of our transatlantic rivals

to demonstrate that the conflict at Hampton Roads was not, after all, so significant as supposed.

Impregnability and calibre, although very important, by no means decide the superiority of armored vessels—horizontal range is in many cases of equal importance. A monitor hull provided with a fixed battery may be made as impregnable as a complete monitor, but at least two-thirds of the guns of such a craft will be ineffective in battle. SAMUDA, evidently, was fully aware of the impotency of his artillery, owing to limited horizontal range, when he adopted the complicated form of the battery of the *Moyini Zaffer*.

We now propose to consider in detail this question of horizontal range, and beg the reader to inspect closely the extent of ranges marked on our engraving for each gun separately. We will first consider the ranges obtained by the fixed battery of SAMUDA's construction. To avoid confusion, we have lettered the several ports *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, the first letter denoting the forward port of the battery and also the muzzle of the piece belonging thereto. Beginning with the first-mentioned port, it will be seen that each gun respectively ranges over a field of 96, 98, 98, and 92 deg. Referring to the plan of the monitor, it will be seen that each of the four guns sweeps a field of 170 deg. It should be observed that the ranges marked on the engraving have reference only to the starboard side of the line of keel.

It will be proper, before assigning a numerical value to the efficiency of each of the systems under consideration, to remember that the real power of naval artillery is determined by multiplying the weight of shot by the horizontal range, the position of the vessel remaining constant. Modern target practice having demonstrated that a 24-ton gun is capable of throwing a projectile of 600 pounds with adequate force, and that a 12-ton gun is about the proper size for 300-pound projectiles, we are enabled, by applying the rule before-mentioned, to determine with exactness the relative efficiency of the monitor-turret and the fixed battery or casemate. The power of the forward gun *a*, of the casemate, will accordingly be represented by $300 \times 96 = 28,800$. In like manner by multiplying the weight of the projectiles of the remaining three guns by their respective ranges, in degrees, we obtain a sum total of 115,200. Applying the same mode of computation to the monitor, viz., multiplying $600 \times 170 \times 4$, we establish the important fact that the actual efficiency of the monitor is to that of the casemate vessel as 408 to 115. Apart from this superiority as regards the artillery of the monitor over that of the Turkish iron-clad, the armor of both battery and hull of the latter is wholly insufficient to compete with the former. The inference therefore is obvious and irresistible, that the monitor represented by our engraving could readily destroy SAMUDA's casemate vessel. But it is not our intention to prove the worthlessness of the *Moyini Zaffer* as a war vessel, our object in discussing the subject being simply that of instituting a comparison between the two systems represented by our engraving.

Attention is called to the fact, that besides the limited horizontal range of all the guns of the *Moyini Zaffer*, only one of the four can be pointed in the line of the ship's course; and that *c*, the only other gun capable of firing ahead, cannot point nearer than 11 deg. of the line of keel. At a distance of a mile ahead, there is, consequently, a field of 1,200 feet which an assailant may occupy, exposed to only one 12-ton gun. Chased by an enemy, the Turkish war-ship, with the SAMUDA-ARMSTRONG battery, will be equally impotent; the gun marked *d* on the plan being her only defensive weapon. It will be found, on inspection, that the piece marked *b* cannot come nearer than 11 deg. of the line of keel.

Let us now turn to the monitor. It will be seen that four 24-ton guns, two forward and two aft, fire in a direct line with the keel; there being no safe position, as in the case of the fixed battery, for the enemy's vessel to occupy. The entire field, viewed from stem to stern, as the plan shows, is swept by all the guns of the monitor. Bearing in mind that these powerful guns are protected by 15-inch thickness of iron, which, if applied in two thicknesses, is proof against any artillery yet con-

ceived, while the 12-ton guns of the SAMUDA-ARMSTRONG battery are protected by armor which a 7-inch rifle will pierce through and through, the argument in favor of the monitor-turret becomes overwhelming.

It will be asked, in view of these incontrovertible facts, why do constructors advocate the fixed battery? We know of no other reason than the assumption that the joint between the rotating turret and the deck cannot be made secure. English engineers, relying on the accounts of the performances of the monitors published by the enemies of the Union during the war, apparently do not take the trouble to investigate the matter; while American experts, who have written about turrets—Mr. EADS, civil and mechanical engineer, from St. Louis, among others—do not understand the subject, and evidently are ignorant of the most important facts connected therewith.

For instance, Mr. EADS, in a report to the Navy Department, informs the Secretary that "the band round the base of the turret on the *Dictator*, weighs over 20,000 pounds," and points out how much better this great weight of iron might be applied for other purposes. Now, this turret has no band round its base, nor was it ever intended to have one! Mr. E. also tells the Secretary that any downward swelling of the plating, produced by the impact of projectiles striking low, will stop the rotation of the turret, by friction under its base. This assertion proves ignorance of the fact that the *Dictator* turret rests wholly on the four inner courses of plating (which cannot be swelled), and that the intermediate wrought slabs and outer plating (together 11 inches in thickness) do not reach the deck, and therefore can, by no possibility, cause the predicted stoppage. Again, the apprehensions expressed in the report, with reference to the base of the pilot-house in connection with the rotation of the turret, show that another very important circumstance had been overlooked—viz., that the turret is projected considerably above said base in order to protect it.

The fear entertained by Mr. EADS that the "pilot-house may be lost overboard" and the rotation of the turret stopped by the impact of "projectiles possessing sufficient power to overcome the inertia of the pilot-house itself" (held in place by a wrought iron shaft 14 inches in diameter, and weighing upwards of 80,000 pounds), will amuse our young friends at West Point and at the Naval Academy.

Lastly, the rotation of the turret will, agreeably to the report, inevitably be checked, should a shot strike it opposite the ends of the gun-slides, as the impact would cause binding of said slide, productive of general internal derangement. Mr. EADS, on this point, ignores the fact that in the *Dictator* and numerous other monitor iron-clads, the ends of the gun-slides do not reach the turret wall, the gap between the end of the slide and the wall greatly exceeding the momentary yielding of the plating under the impact of projectiles.

We have thus proved the untenable character of the principal objections raised, and exposed the misstatements which have been published relative to the monitor turret, and, we believe, fully demonstrated its superiority over the SAMUDA-ARMSTRONG battery of the *Moyini Zaffer*.

THE following orders, received from the War Department, are published in General Orders, No. 74, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, November 2, 1869, in place of those embraced in General Orders No. 62, of August 16, 1869, which are rescinded: "Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside upon a military reservation unless he be in the employment of the Government, or permitted by the department commander, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged or the permission withdrawn. Department commanders will exercise a general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their commands, and will use force to remove squatters or trespassers when in their judgment it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession, with valuable improvements, the department commander will cause an investigation to be made and submit each case separately for the decision and orders of the Secretary of War.

THE ARMY.

THE Quarantine for the State of Texas, directed in General Orders No. 104, Headquarters Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas, May 26, 1869, was discontinued November 1, 1869.

FIRST Lieutenant P. G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Camp Halleck, Nevada, taking with him such enlisted men belonging to companies at that post as are awaiting transportation at Angel Island. He also takes as far as Winnemucca such men as may belong to Company I, First Cavalry, at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, and transfer them to an officer who will be sent to that place from Camp Winfield Scott to receive them.

A VERY useful and carefully-prepared publication is the "Itineraries of Routes in Arizona and Southern California," prepared by Major Henry M. Robert, U. S. Engineers, and issued by command of Major-General Thomas, from the Engineer Office of the Military Division of the Pacific. It is accompanied by photographic maps of California and the adjacent territories, laying out the routes, etc. The pamphlet gives full tables of distances, etc., and is intended to supply a want, which every traveller in those regions has felt, of trustworthy information as to the practicability of various routes, at different seasons of the year, the locality of water, etc. The work does credit to Major Robert and the Engineer Corps.

HEADQUARTERS Thirty-eighth Infantry and Company C, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Corbin commanding, arrived at Fort Quitman, Texas, from New Mexico, on the 21st of October. Company F, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Major Alexander Moore commanding, left Fort Quitman, Texas, on its way east, on the 20th of October. Company C, Fifteenth Infantry, left Santa Fe on the 19th October, for Fort Garland, where it arrived on the 26th, and relieved Company E, Thirty-seventh Infantry; the last-named company, upon being relieved, was to march to Fort Dodge to be consolidated with some company of the Third Infantry. Company A, Thirty-seventh Infantry, en route from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Dodge, Kansas, reached Santa Fe, N. M., November 3d.

On the 23d of October, a detachment of enlisted men and laundresses left Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, for posts in Arizona, via Fort Yuma, California. It was under conduct of Brevet Colonel S. B. M. Young, captain Eight Cavalry. The following-named officers reported for duty to accompany the detachment: Brevet Captain John H. Smith, first lieutenant Second Artillery; Brevet Captain Charles T. Bissell, first lieutenant Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant F. H. Dibble, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. S. King, Twelfth Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cochrane. The Infantry detachment (left out in consolidation) now at Fort Yuma, and temporarily attached to Company D, Twelfth Infantry, will be sent by the post commander with Colonel Young to Camp Tollgate, A. T.

In the case of the United States against Gilmore, (an appeal from the Court of Claims,) the United States Supreme Court on the 9th inst. held, the Chief Justice delivering the opinion, that servants of officers in the military service were not entitled to increased pay under the act of 1864; Gilmore, a colonel in the Volunteer service, claimed the right to draw pay, rations, and clothing for two servants at sixteen dollars per month each, from May 1, 1864, to March 3, 1865, the act of 1864, having increased the pay of private soldiers to that sum and the regulations having formerly allowed an officer to draw pay for servants actually retained, at the pay of privates. The Court of Claims gave the claimant judgment, and the Government appealed. The opinion holds that by the act of 1862, Congress having provided that the increased pay of privates by that act should not be so construed as to increase the emoluments of commissioned officers in the service, that legislative disapproval of the old practice in respect of allowance for servants would be deemed to apply to all subsequent acts on the subject, not expressly providing otherwise. The act of 1864 under which the claim is made, being silent on the subject, it would not be held to have re-established a practice prohibited by the act of 1862.

A LETTER received at the Indian Bureau, from Captain [Poole, United States Indian Agent, dated Wheatstone Agency, Dacotah Territory, October 28, reports that

in consequence of the intoxicating liquors brought to that Agency and sold or given to the Indians for some days previous, more than the usual amount of drunkenness had prevailed, and as one of the results Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brules, shot and killed Big Mouth, Chief of the Ogallallahs, about 4 o'clock on the morning of October 28. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared more extended trouble would come out of the affair. The Indians charged the whites with bringing liquor to the Agency. Captain Poole had asked the commanding officer at Fort Randall to send troops to the Agency for the purpose of guarding the public property and the lives of the employees at the post.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 8, 1869.)

Tuesday, November 2d.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff, having completed the duty upon which he was ordered to this city by Special Orders No. 193, October 18, 1869, from Headquarters Department of California, will return to his station in that Department. Permission to delay complying with the above order until January 1, 1870, is hereby granted him.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Weeks, assistant-quartermaster, will remain in this city until further orders and attend to the settlement of his accounts.

The following named officers will report by letter without delay to the Commanding General First Military District, for temporary Court-Martial duty: Colonel J. T. Sprague, unattached; Brevet Major-General A. P. Howe, major Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Dupont, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery.

So much of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 253, October 22, 1869, from this office as assigned Captain James W. Weir, unattached, to duty in connection with the registration and election in the State of Mississippi, and directed him to report in person to the Commanding General Fourth Military District by November 1, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Wednesday, November 3d.

No special orders issued.

Thursday, November 4th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty as a member of a Military Commission convened at Jefferson, Texas, by Special Orders No. 95, April 22, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere. Any *per diem* he may have received under Paragraph 1, 187, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863, for the time above stated, will be deducted in making payment under this order.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, colonel, unattached, superintendent general recruiting service, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brevet First Lieutenant Adelbert Fell, second lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Fort Monroe, Virginia, in arrest.

Brevet Captain E. G. Fechet, first-lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance, under Special Orders No. 230, September 24, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment in the Department of California.

Friday, November 5th.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Ellis, captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay starting to join his battery in the Department of the Missouri is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones, Fourth U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, brevet brigadier-general, to date from November 1, 1869.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Edwin J. Stivers, from Company A to Company D; First Lieutenant James M. Waite, from Company D to Company G. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

The warrant of Robert V. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Gratton, West Virginia, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby revoked, on account of his having defrauded the Government to the amount of thirteen dollars twelve and a half cents.

Saturday, November 6th.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Crumbaugh, Second U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 1, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Leave of absence until January 1, 1870, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Crumbaugh, Second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant D. M. Taylor, First U. S. Artillery, in post orders No. 131, October 27, 1869, from Headquarters Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 60, March 13, 1869, from headquarters, Fifth Military District, is hereby extended four months.

The telegraphic order of the 4th instant, from this office, directing the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to forward the detachment of

recruits for the companies of the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry at Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, via St. Paul, Minnesota, and Forts Abercrombie and Totten, Dakota Territory, instead of via Sioux City, Iowa, as directed in paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 259, October 29, 1869, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General A. Baird, major and assistant inspector-general, in Special Orders No. 156, October 14, 1869, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is hereby extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Order No. 200, October 11, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

Upon the receipt of this order, Superintendent James Murphy will proceed to Gratton, West Virginia, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

The resignation of First Lieutenant William W. Tompkins, Third U. S. Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 25, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Monday, November 8th.

Leave of absence until April 25, 1870, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William W. Tompkins, Third U. S. Artillery.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Penrose, captain and commissary of subsistence, is hereby assigned to duty as Purchasing Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in addition to his present duty as Depot Commissary at that post.

Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, brevet lieutenant-colonel, is hereby assigned to the Department of the East and will report to the commanding general of that department for assignment to duty.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, will assign, in detachments of equal proportions, all disposable recruits of the General Service U. S. Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Third and Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, subject to the orders of the Department commander relative to their movement.

ARMY PERSONAL

HOSPITAL Steward Coburn S. Miller, U. S. A., has been ordered to Tylor, Texas, for duty.

MAJOR Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. Army, is announced as judge-advocate of the Department of the South.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. McK. Hudson, major U. S. Army, is announced as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the South.

MAJOR A. F. Mechem, surgeon U. S. A., was ordered, Nov. 2d, to proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., without delay, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. DeLoffre, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Fort McKavett, Texas, for duty.

BREVET Colonel Joseph Conrad, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to assume command of the post of Nacogdoches, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Alexander Grant, First Cavalry, was, October 30th, ordered to join his company at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada.

SECOND Lieutenant James Bassell, Second Artillery, was, October 29th, ordered to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal.

MAJOR C. T. Greene, the recruiting officer at Boston, Mass., has removed his Rendezvous to No. 2 Bullfinch street, opposite the Revere House.

DANIEL CROWLEY, an enlisted man serving in Texas, a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, Mallow P. O., is requested to communicate with his brother Timothy Crowley, 150 Silver street, San Francisco, Cal.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel I. R. Lunkenberger, captain First Cavalry, has been ordered, on the expiration of the delay granted him, to proceed to join his company in the Department of California.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Mizner, major Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to take charge of and conduct the recruits now at Angel Island, California, belonging to Camp Gaston to that station.

ON surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted Second Lieutenant John W. Hines, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

AT his own request, and upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Fifth Military District, the contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Dorsey, U. S. Army, was annulled Oct. 28th.

ON Nov. 2d, leave of absence for twenty days has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bentzoni, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Department of Louisiana.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, was November 4th, granted Captain E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days.

MAJOR Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to pay the troops stationed at the following posts to the 31st Oct.: Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Pike, La.; Ship Island, Miss.; Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La.; Baton Rouge, La.; Shreveport, La.

CAPTAIN George K. Sanderson, U. S. Army, was ordered, October 30th, to Norfolk, Virginia, to relieve Brevet Major John H. Donovan, captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, from duty as military commissioner, First and Second Divisions of Virginia.

MAJOR I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, October 30th, to proceed from New Orleans, via Memphis, Tenn., to Little Rock, Arkansas, for the purpose of paying the troops at that post, to include the 31st of October, 1869.

MAJOR F. Bridgman, paymaster U. S. A., was ordered Oct. 25th, to proceed on the 26th inst., to Forts Wingate, Union and Baecom, in the order named, and pay the troops there stationed, to include the 31st of October, 1869.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry R. Williams, U. S. Army, was relieved, Nov. 3d, from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the 1st instant, and First Lieutenant Edward L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, detailed in his place.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Carey, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Forts Craig, McRae, Cummings, Bayard, Selden, N. M., Forts Bliss and Quitman, Texas, and Fort Stanton, N. M., in the order named, and pay the troops there stationed, to include the 31st of October, 1869.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry C. Johnson, U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as military commissioner, Twenty-eighth Division of Virginia, at Hillsville, Carroll Co., Virginia, relieving Second Lieutenant James W. Taffield, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, who will proceed to join his proper company in the Department of the Columbia.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was, November 5th, granted First Lieutenant John F. Weston, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; leave for twenty days, with permission for an extension of ten days, to Second Lieutenant Charles E. Slade, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; for twenty days, with permission for an extension of thirty days, to First Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Third U. S. Infantry.

THE following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, during the week ending Oct. 30, 1869: Alfred C. Girard, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Meyer, captain U. S. A.; Brevet Major Thomas Cummings, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Colonel H. A. Hambright, major Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. Vance, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Geo. H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. B. Clark, Tenth Infantry; and Brevet Major Wm. D. Fuller, captain Third Artillery.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Moore, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, November 3d, to proceed from Leavenworth City, Kansas, to Forts Zarah, Larned and Dodge, Kansas, and to Camp Supply, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts to the 31st of October, 1869; and Major G. W. Candee, paymaster U. S. Army, from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Forts Gibson, Arbuckle and Sill. He will, if practicable, also pay to the same date, the detachment of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry which marched from Fort Sill on the 16th of October, under command of Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, colonel Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, will pay the troops at Forts Riley, Harker, Hays and Wallace.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, November 16th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Horace Jewett, captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Van Vliet, captain Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major Wilson T. Hartz, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. Delaney, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. D. Bache Smead, Third U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant W. H. H. Michler, assistant surgeon U. S. A., judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the Post of Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 2, 1869. Detail for the Court: Major John W. Todd, Ordnance Department U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Barnard, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain Mark Walker, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. C. Girard, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant J. C. Fortune, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

STATIONS OF TROOPS BY COMPANIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

First Artillery.—Headquarters and Companies C, D and M, Fort Hamilton, New York harbor; B, Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor; E and H, Fort Schuyler, New York harbor; I, Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.; L, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; F, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; A, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

Fourth Artillery.—Companies A and M, Fort Washington, Md.; Headquarters and Companies C, D, E and H, Fort Mifflin, Md.; I, Fort Foote, Md.; K and L, Fort Delaware, Del.

Fifth Artillery.—Headquarters and Companies A, B and H, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; D, I and L, Fort Warren, Boston harbor; E, Fort Independence, Boston harbor; F, Sedgwick Barracks, Washington; G, Plattsburg, N. Y.; K, Fort Poplar, Me.; M, Fort Preble, Me.

First Infantry.—Companies C and G, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y. Engineer Battalion.—Headquarters and Companies A, B and C, White's Point, New York harbor.

Detachment Ordnance Corps.—Home Arsenal, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Champlain Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; Frankford Arsenal near Philadelphia, Pa.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.; Fikesville Arsenal, Md.; Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.

Unorganized Posts.—New York Arsenal, Governors' Island, New York harbor; Fort at Sandy Hook, New York harbor; Fort Hale, New Haven, Ct.; Fort Griswold, Ct.; Fort Montgomery, Route's Point, N. Y.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Fort Winthrop, N. Y.; Fort Stanish, Fort Andrews, Fort Sewall, Fort Pickering, Fort Lee, Fort Phoenix, Fort at Clark's Point, Long Point Battery, Springfield Armory, Mass.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Mouchery, Fort Cammell, Fort George, Fort Knox, Me.; Fort Wolcott and Fort on Dutch Island, R. I.; Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, I and K, Little Rock, Ark.; A, en route to Baton Rouge; F, G and H, Baton Rouge.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Headquarters and Companies D, G, H and K, Jackson Barracks, La.; E, F and I, Ship Island, Miss.; B and C, Fort Jackson and St. Philip; A, Fort Pike.

Sixth Cavalry.—Company F, Shreveport, La. Posts not Garrisoned.—Fort Macomb, Battery Bienville, Tower Dupres, Fort Livingston, Proctorville.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AS AFFECTING THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

An interesting and able opinion was delivered in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, November 2, 1869, by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, United States District Judge, in a case which came before the Court on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The discharge of a soldier from the United States Army was sought on the grounds;

1. That he was intoxicated when enlisted, and unconscious of what he was doing.
2. That he was a "married" man at the time.
3. That the "oath of allegiance" was administered by a commissioned officer of the Army, when a civil magistrate could have easily been obtained, and that, consequently, the soldier was unlawfully held and detained in the military service.

These were grounds for discharge, sufficiently reasonable to induce any competent court, ordinarily, to grant the petition; and, if fortified strongly by the evidence of the soldier himself, very little more would have been required to make a *prima facie* case, which only an attentive examination of law and fact would enable the United States to controvert, especially as no reported cases bear directly on the points involved.

The Court, after careful review of the laws, held substantially:

1. That the oath of enlistment and allegiance can be lawfully administered to a recruit by any commissioned officer of the Army.
2. That a "married man" can be lawfully enlisted into the Army, and held to service therein, without obtaining the authority from the Adjutant-General's Office for his enlistment, required in paragraph 930 of the Army Regulations.
3. That if a recruit should be enlisted in an intoxicated condition, but afterwards voluntarily performs military duty, and accepts such clothing, rations and allowances as are or may be established by law, without protest or remonstrance, he should be deemed to have ratified his contract with the United States and held strictly to its performance.

After summing up the facts and allegations in the case, the Judge gives his decision, which we present in full as follows:

It is claimed, on the part of the United States, that the writ should be dismissed, because it is not prosecuted by the recruit himself; that no one can prosecute it but himself, unless it be shown that he is debarred the opportunity of preferring a petition himself; and that such fact is not shown in this case.

It has never been understood that, at common law, authority from a person unlawfully imprisoned or deprived of his liberty, was necessary to warrant the issuing of a *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the cause of his detention.

In the case of *The People vs. Mercein* (3d Hill, 399, 407), the Supreme Court of New York intimate that such authority is not ordinarily necessary.

In the case of *Ashby and White* (14th Howell's State Trials, 814), the House of Lords in England, in 1704, resolved "that every Englishman, who is imprisoned by any authority whatsoever, has an undoubted right, by his agents or friends, to apply for and obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to procure his liberty by due course of law."

This resolution was assented to by the House of Commons (page 826).

In the present case, the petitioner states in her petition that she is the wife of the recruit, and is dependent upon him for support. This is, I think, sufficient to authorize her to prosecute the writ.

The first ground urged for the discharge of the recruit is, that General Kiddoo had no authority to administer the oath of enlistment to him, it being shown that the services of a civil magistrate could have been obtained and that no effort was made to obtain the services of such a magistrate.

The oath taken by the recruit in this case, so far as it is a promissory oath, is, in substance, nothing but an oath of allegiance.

It is not, in terms, the oath prescribed by the 10th Article of the Articles prescribed for the government of the armies of the United States by the Act of April 10, 1806 (3d U. S. Stat. at Large, 361), and by paragraph 935 of the Army Regulations, but it is, with an immaterial variation, the oath prescribed by the 18th Section of the Act of January 11, 1812 (2d U. S. Stat. at Large, 673).

This last section is not repealed, and it was manifestly the intention to administer to the recruit the form of oath prescribed in it, and that was, in substance, done. The two oaths are, to all intents, the same. Each is an oath of allegiance, and each, when taken by a recruit on his enlistment, is properly called an oath of enlistment.

So much of the form of the oath taken by the recruit in the present case as is not an oath of allegiance, is an acknowledgment that he has enlisted.

The Act of April 10, 1806, Article 10, authorized and required the oath therein prescribed to be taken before "the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the Army, or, where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate before the judge-advocate."

The Act of January 11, 1812, contained no provision as to the officer before whom the oath prescribed in the 18th Section thereof should be taken.

The Act of June 12, 1858, Section 3d (11th U. S. Stat. at Large, 336), provides "that it shall be lawful for any commissioned officer of the Army to administer the prescribed oath of enlistment to recruits, provided the services of a civil magistrate authorized to administer the same cannot be obtained."

The Act of August 3, 1861, Section 11, (12th U. S. Stat. at Large, 289), provides "that in all cases of enlistment and re-enlistment in the military service of the United States, the prescribed oath of allegiance may be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army."

The counsel for the petitioner suggests that it is doubtful whether the Act of 1858 means by the words "the prescribed oath of enlistment," the same thing that the Act of 1861 means by the words "the prescribed oath of allegiance," and whether the proviso found in the 3d section of the former act is repealed by the provisions of the 11th section of the latter act. There can be no doubt that the two acts refer to one and the same oath. Only one oath is prescribed by law to be taken by a person enlisted or enlisting in the military service of the United States, and that is an oath of allegiance. It is, therefore, properly called an oath of enlistment as well as an oath of allegiance.

Nor can there be any doubt that the intention and effect of the Act of 1861 are to give to a commissioned officer of the Army the power to administer the prescribed oath of allegiance, in all cases of enlistment and re-enlistment in the military service of the United States, without reference to the question whether the services of a civil magistrate authorized to administer the same can or cannot be obtained. The oath, in this case, was, therefore, administered by a proper officer.

The second ground urged for the discharge of the recruit is, that he had a wife and a child at the time he was enlisted, and has now a wife and a child, and that his enlistment was, therefore, unlawful.

Paragraph 930, of the Regulations for the Recruiting Service of the Army of the United States prescribed by the Secretary of War, provides that "no man having a wife or a child shall be enlisted in time of peace, without special authority obtained from the Adjutant-General's office, through the superintendent," but that "this rule is not to apply to soldiers who re-enlist."

It is claimed, on the part of the petitioner, that this rule or regulation has, by virtue of the 37th Section of the Act of July 28, 1866 (14th U. S. Stat. at Large, 338), the force of a statutory enactment. That section provides as follows:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to have prepared, and to report to Congress, at its next session, a code of regulations for the government of the Army and of the militia in actual service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character, for the performance of all duties incumbent on officers and men in the military service, including rules for the government of courts-martial. The existing regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report.

The regulation in question was in force on the 28th of July, 1866.

The 38th section of the same Act repeals all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with its provisions.

The 1st section of the Act of December 10, 1814 (3d U. S. Stat. at Large, 146), authorizes the enlistment into the Army of the United States of "any free, effective, able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and fifty years."

That enactment authorizes, by that language, the enlistment of a man having a wife and of a man having a child, and it has never been directly repealed, that I have been able to find.

The question is, whether Paragraph 930 of the Recruiting Regulations is to be considered as a statutory enactment by force of the 37th section of the Act of 1866, and whether, if so, the provision of the 1st section of the Act of 1814 is to be regarded as inconsistent with the said paragraph, and, therefore, as repealed by the 38th section of the Act of 1866.

A repeal by implication is not favored. The code of regulations which, by the 37th section of the Act of 1866, the Secretary of War is directed to report to Congress at its then next session, is a code of regulations "for the government of the Army and of the Militia in actual service," and the then existing regulations which it is provided by that section shall remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report, are regulations "for the government of the Army and of the Militia in actual service."

The 37th section also directs that the new regulations "shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent on officers and men in the military service."

Regulations for the government of the Army, and orders and forms respecting duties incumbent on men in the military service, cannot, without doing violence to language, be construed to apply to the question as to who may lawfully be enlisted in the Army.

They can only apply to persons who are lawfully in the military service, leaving entirely outside the question as to whether a particular person is in such service.

The question as to whether a person is or is not lawfully enlisted in such service, cannot, in any proper sense, be determinable by or under a regulation for the government of the Army that is, for the government of persons enlisted in such service.

When it is determined otherwise that the person is lawfully enlisted in such service, then the regulations referred to in the 37th section of the Act of 1866 become regulations affecting him, but not till then.

Paragraph 930 is, therefore, not one of the regulations referred to in such 37th section as regulations which are to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on the report therein named.

It is a mere regulation made by the War Department, directory to its subordinates, and not a statutory enactment.

An enlistment not in compliance with it is not made in violation of any statute, but is expressly authorized by statute.

If this Court would assume, in any case, to discharge a recruit on *habeas corpus*, because he had a wife when he was enlisted, in time of peace, and no special authority to enlist him was obtained from the Adjutant-General's office, through the superintendent, this is not a proper case for a discharge.

The recruit declared, by a declaration signed by him when he enlisted that he had neither wife nor child, and he had, when this petition for a *habeas corpus* was brought, been in the service for twenty days.

He enlisted voluntarily, and it appears that he has, since his enlistment, voluntarily performed the duties of a soldier, and received, without protest or remonstrance, the rations and clothing allowed by law to a recruit.

Under these circumstances, he must be held to have ratified his contract of enlistment, and the United States, by the proceedings in this case, must be regarded as having adopted such enlistment, after ascertaining that he had a wife when he enlisted.

On the question of intoxication the evidence satisfactory shows that the recruit was carefully examined by the proper officers at the time of his enlistment and that he was not intoxicated at the time, or in any manner unconscious of what he was doing.

Everything in regard to his enlistment appears to have been conducted with proper care, caution and deliberation, and nothing is shown to warrant his discharge.

The writ is, therefore, discharged, and the recruit is remanded to service under his proper officer.

JOHN C. DARROW, for the Petitioner.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ASA BIRD GARDNER, First Artillery, for the United States.

M. O., L. L., U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Parker House, Boston, on Wednesday evening, November 3d, the following candidates for membership were duly elected companions in the order of the first class: Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, late Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers Infantry, Boston; Captain Edward C. Pierce, late Third Maine Volunteers Infantry, and chief signal officer, Headquarters Sixth Corps, Springfield, Mass.; Brevet Major John Bigelow, late captain Ninth Battery, Massachusetts Volunteers Artillery, Boston; First Lieutenant Edward C. Johnson, late adjutant Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, Boston; Commander William F. Spicer, United States Navy, Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass.; Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins, United States Navy, Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York, held at Delmonico's, Wednesday evening, November 3d, at 8 o'clock, the following officers, elected by the Council, October 13, 1869, were duly invested: Registrar, Major James E. Montgomery, late U. S. Volunteers, secretary to Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N., vice Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., resigned; Chaplain, William Harrison Thomas, late U. S. Volunteers; member of the Council, Commander D. B. Harmony, U. S. N., vice Commodore A. Ludlow Case, U. S. N., resigned. At the stated meeting, held October 6, 1869, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the stated meetings of this Commandery shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise ordered. The following candidates for membership were balloted for and duly elected for the first class: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Woodward Leonard, late major One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers, No. 38 Broad street, New York; First Lieutenant William S. Bull, late Twelfth New York Independent Battery, Buffalo, N. Y.

A STATED meeting of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania was held at the quarters, No. 1,103 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, November 3d; the following-named candidates for membership were balloted for, and duly elected companions of the order of the first class: Brevet Captain William V. Richards; first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, brevet major U. S. Volunteers, late captain Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, headquarters Sixteenth Infantry, Grenada, Miss.; Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, U. S. Navy, U. S. Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Major Grant Weidman, late One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Paymaster A. Eugene Watson, U. S. Navy, treasurer of the Commandery, having resigned the office in consequence of his being ordered to a distant station, Captain P. Dirck Keyser, M. D., late U. S. Volunteers, duly elected to fill said vacancy, was invested accordingly.

A NEW edition of the Army Paymaster's Manual, for 1869, prepared with great care, under the supervision of Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Eaton, paymaster U. S. A., on duty in the office of the Paymaster-General, and printed at the Government office, has just been issued. It forms a complete and convenient guide for paymasters and other disbursing officers of the Government.

EXPERIMENTS have been made this year, with satisfactory results so far as reports have as yet come in, to test the practicability of supplying the North-German army and navy with compressed or condensed food. The principal object was to ascertain the best means of furnishing the soldier in the field with a three days' stock of provisions reduced to a minimum of weight and bulk. It has been found that a sort of meat-bread is admirably adapted for this purpose, as it may either be eaten dry in the form of cakes or it can be converted with very little trouble into soup. Similar attempts have been made to compress hay and other provender for horses.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE third-rate frigate *Nantasket* arrived at the New York Navy-yard on the 8th inst.

THE United States steamer *Saginaw*, from Mexican ports, arrived at San Francisco on the 9th inst.

THE United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Havana, from Key West, on the 9th inst.

THE second-class frigate *Severn* left the dry dock on the 10th inst, and, after taking her crew on board, will wait for orders.

A SALUTE of thirteen guns was fired at noon of the 10th inst, at the New York Navy-yard, in honor of the memory of Commodore Stewart.

THE steamer *Tallapoosa* left Washington on the 6th inst. for New York, with freight for the Boston and Portsmouth Navy-yards, and thence with sealed orders.

DR. Gilchrist, surgeon of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, died on Saturday evening, 6th inst., from congestion of the brain, aged 58 years and nine months.

COLONEL C. K. Gardner, whose recent death we noticed last week, was the father-in-law of Captain John J. Almy, U. S. Navy.

THE Navy Department is busy fitting out iron-clads and putting them in commission. The *Terror*, at the Boston Navy-yard, and two others will be ready this week.

THREE thousand mechanics and laborers are at present at work refitting and overhauling everything except the *Java*, the *Colorado*, and the *Kalamazoo*, at the Brooklyn Yard.

THE *Miantonomoh* is ordered to make a trial trip from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads. The *Alaska* and *Benicia* go into commission in about ten days, when they will sail for China.

REAR-ADMIRAL Wm. B. Shubrick is now the oldest officer in either the Army or Navy, having entered the service in 1806. The oldest commission in the Army is that of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who entered the army in 1808.

THE steam frigate *Colorado* is rapidly preparing for sea. All her masts are up and stayed, and the riggers are setting up her rigging. She will go to sea on the 1st of the New Year, as the flagship of one of the foreign stations.

A LETTER from the North Atlantic Fleet, dated Harbor of Havana, October 30th, informs us: "We left Key West on yesterday (the 29th), and arrived here this morning; all well on board. The *Tuscarora* we left in Key West, under orders for Aspinwall. The *Saugus* was also there. Do not know how long we shall remain here."

THE French Government is about to establish a great central school in Paris, for the instruction of youths intended for the navy, and mercantile marine. The education will not only include navigation and all connected with it, but the pupils will also receive a thorough commercial education, so as to render them fit for employment in any part of the world.

A NAVAL General Court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, the 15th inst. The Court will be composed of the following-named officers: Captain D. McN. Fairfax, President; Commander W. W. Low, Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Crossman, U. S. N.; Captain James Lewis, and Second Lieutenant A. L. Watson, U. S. Marine Corps, members.

VICE-ADMIRAL Porter has gone to Annapolis to remain several days. He still continues to act as Superintendent of the Naval Academy there, and will do so until the arrival of Commodore Worden, who is appointed to succeed him. Commodore Worden will not reach Annapolis before the latter part of the month. The midshipmen of the Academy gave a grand hop on Saturday evening last, the 6th inst., in honor of Mrs. Porter.

THE *Seotara*, commanded by Captain Ryan, is now ready to sail for Aspinwall. She takes, besides her crew of 200 sailors, a draft of ninety-eight men and a sergeant's guard of fourteen men. A tugboat, with another draft of men from Boston, will accompany her. On the return of the *Seotara* to this port she will be dispatched to her regular station in the European Squadron, on which trip she will take an officers' guard.

THE *Albany* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Nov. 5th, and, in going to her anchorage off the battery, collided with the schoolship *Mercury*, both vessels receiving slight damage. As soon as the *Albany* takes her powder and shell on board she will proceed to sea. Her armament has been increased since her last cruise, and she now mounts 14 9-inch guns, and one 100-pounder rifle, making her a very effective ship. Her destination is the Cuban waters.

DURING the heavy blow on Monday, the 8th inst., the United States steam-tug *Catalpa* towed the United States steamer *Nantasket* to the Navy-yard, New York, where she was safely moored. The United States storeship *Guard* has been placed out of commission, and will undergo a general overhauling, as she is very much in need of repairs. The *Colorado*, steam frigate, will be ready for commission about the latter part of the present month. The *Severn* will be floated out of dry dock this week, having almost completed the repairs to her propeller. She will be ready for sea immediately thereafter. Her destination is the West Indies.

THE victory of the *Sabine's* crew in the harbor of Cherbourg, it appears, has gained for them the title of "champion oarsmen of the Tagus and the English Channel." While the frigate was at Lisbon, an offer was made to

row that crew against any crew belonging to the British squadron then in that harbor, said squadron numbering about sixteen of the finest iron-clad ships in the British Navy at Lisbon, being a combination of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets. The offer was refused, however, and the British officers frankly acknowledged that they were afraid of being beaten.

WE noticed last week that the United States steamer *Aroostook*, (fourth rate), was sold at Yokohama, Japan, September 6, 1869, for twelve thousand dollars specie. Her officers have been ordered as follows: Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Mahan, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Greene, Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hutton to return home, Lieutenant James G. Green, First Assistant Engineer H. F. Bradford, and Ensign Charles E. Brown, to the U. S. flagship *Delaware*, Master John F. Merry, to the U. S. steamer *Idaho*; Ensign's Arthur A. Boyd and Edwin S. Jacob, to the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*; Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. C. Barrows, to the U. S. steamer *Monocacy*.

ACCORDING to the *Scientific Review*, a French writer calculated that at the commencement of 1867, there existed in the world 2,814 lighthouses, or phares, of more or less importance, viz.: 1,785 on the coast of Europe, 674 on those of America, 162 in Asia, 100 in Oceania, and 93 in Africa. As regards Europe, the best lighted coasts are those of Belgium, France following immediately afterwards. Then come, in the order in which their names are given, Holland, England, Spain, Prussia, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Denmark, Austria, Turkey, Greece, and finally Russia. Besides Europe the best-lighted coasts are those of the United States, which have one light for every twenty miles, while the Brazilian coast has only one for every eighty-seven miles. Of the 2,814 in existence at the commencement of 1867, about 2,300 had been established since 1830, while the power of the greater part of those existing prior to 1830, has been increased.

Two Parliamentary returns have recently been issued relative to the British Navy vessels of all classes now building, or that have been ordered to be built during the current year. Of iron-plated ships and batteries fourteen are now being built, all of which, with one exception, were designed in the Controller's Department of the Admiralty and all, with two exceptions, on Mr. Reed's plan. The *Captain* and the *Platton* are designed on Captain Coles's turret plan, the former being specially designed by Captain Coles and Mr. Laird. No floating batteries are building, or ordered to be built. The return of vessels not armor-plated, shows that a total of twelve vessels of this class are now building or ordered to be built. One will be built of iron, nine of wood, and two of iron cased with wood, and three will be furnished with double screws. The vessels vary in tonnage from 212 to 2,322 tons, the estimated first cost of their hulls from £5,653 to £75,453, and the labor and materials from £3,090 to £68,608.

THE Valjeo (Cal.) *News* of October 27, 1869, reports that "the result of the experimental trial of the new propeller of the *Resaca* surprised everybody interested. Very few, if any, had much faith in the two-bladed screw proving serviceable, yet the vessel made better time on the occasion than ever before, recording 6 knots in thirty minutes during one period of the trial. The average speed was 10½ knots, which is better than the *Resaca* succeeded in doing with the four-bladed screw. It is true, the vessel carried more steam, and her machinery worked more smoothly and better, all of which facts are taken into consideration, leaving a gratifying balance in favor of the improved screw. Those witnessing the experiment report that the *Resaca* moved much steadier with this propeller, and seem much prepossessed in its favor. The Department has accomplished its object; and if this trial is considered satisfactory, it is to be anticipated that the two-bladed screw will take the place of all other propellers, and all of this class of vessels be fitted to go under sail on occasion. The saving in coal alone would be immense, not taking into consideration the other expenses attendant upon steam propulsion." A trial trip has just been made with a sister ship, the *Nantasket*. She gives the same results under steam, and under sail works beautifully.

WE regret to announce the death, on the 27th of October, of Commander Trevett Abbott, United States Navy. While in command of the *Yantic*, attached to the North Atlantic fleet, he caught the yellow fever, of which he died while in West India waters. Commander Abbott was a native of Rhode Island. He entered the Navy from Massachusetts, of which State he was a resident, in October, 1848; and after passing through the various grades, was promoted to the rank of commander in December, 1867. In December of last year he was ordered to the command of the *Yantic*. Commander Abbott was a gallant and able officer, whose death will be greatly regretted.

THE United States steam sloop *Yantic* arrived at New York, November 5th, from Hayti, in command of Lieutenant-Commander Tallman. At St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, October 27, the commander, Trevett Abbott, died of yellow fever; also, J. J. Lyon, captain's clerk, and William Meatan, seaman. Charles Levin, yeoman of the *Yantic*, writes as follows to the *New York Times*: "In your edition of to-day there occurs the following paragraph concerning the United States ship *Yantic*: 'On the death of the Captain, Lieutenant-Commander Tallman took charge, and it was mainly through his exertions that an incipient mutiny among the men was crushed out.' We, the crew of the ship, were utterly astonished when we saw this morning's paper, no such thing as an incipient mutiny ever having happened on board this vessel, and we cannot understand why any person whatever should give you such information. On the death of the commanding officer and his clerk no excitement of any kind occurred among the ship's crew, nor at any other time; but, on the contrary, everything was unusually quiet; and this can be proved by referring to Lieutenant-Commander Tallman, who assumed command. We

would thank you to deny this report, as it affects very much the character of the whole ship's crew."

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER H. C. Tallman of the United States steamer *Yantic*, now in quarantine at New York, makes the following report to the Department concerning the death of Commander Abbott:

"From the 17th, of September to the latter part of October the *Yantic* had been at anchor in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and for some time it had been the intention of the commanding officer to proceed to Cape St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, for the health of the ship's company and for exercise, several of the officers and many of the men having had returns of what is known as Chagres fever, which had been contracted during the long stay of the ship at Aspinwall. In consequence, however, of the sickness of the commander and his clerk, J. J. Lyons, and the general ill-health of the crew, the departure was so far hastened that we left Port-au-Prince on the afternoon of October 25, leaving public bills unpaid by direction of the Commander, it being his intention to return within a week. At the time of our departure from Port-au-Prince, the Commander was afflicted it was thought, with nervous prostration, and his clerk with intermittent fever. The *Yantic* arrived at Cape St. Nicholas Mole on the morning of October 26, and the exercises were commenced; but about noon of the 27th, the surgeon reported to Commander Abbott that his clerk, J. J. Lyon, had yellow fever black vomit, and could live but a few hours. Commander Abbott immediately ordered me to take the *Yantic* north at once, which I did, leaving Cape St. Nicholas Mole at 2 P. M., October 27. The Captain's clerk was reported dead, by the surgeon, at 4:20 P. M., and at 4:55 P. E., he was buried with the usual ceremonies, in latitude 19 deg. 57 min. 45 sec. north, and longitude 73 deg. 25 min. 15 sec. west. All the precautions within my power for the prevention of contagion and panic among the crew were immediately taken, but the surgeon reported that Commander Abbott was affected by the epidemic, and would probably die. At 7:05 P. M. Commander Abbott was reported dead by the surgeon, upon which I assumed command; and at 7:40 P. M. the body of Commander Abbott was buried with the usual ceremonies in latitude 20 deg. 22 min. 30 sec. north, and longitude 73 deg. 35 min. west. On the morning of the 28th of October there were seven cases of fever reported, one being an officer, and one man only being reported dangerous. At 11:50 P. M., on the 1st of November, Wm. Mahan, ordinary seaman, died of yellow fever, and at 12:30 A. M., was buried. This was the last death, and being now in a cooler climate, the health of all seemed improved.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at New York on the 10th inst, from Washington, and is taking in stores. She will take to Washington a couple of two-winged propellers. There is an order extant providing that steam-vessels must not use steam when at sea with plenty of wind, and in such cases the four-winged propellers do much to delay the progress of the vessels, and it is urged that the two horizontal standing wings of the screw being removed, the speed of the vessels will be increased while sails are in use.

CHIEF-ENGINEER King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has recently returned from a visit of inspection of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California, and is preparing a report for presentation to Congress. He says that the location and harbor is one of the best in the world, and with but few improvements it can be made very efficient. One great error has been made in erecting several of the most important shops near the water's edge and on made ground. All the water used in the Yard is procured by securing it during the wet season. An attempt was made to skin a well, but, after boring 100 feet without success, was abandoned.

It is reported that Secretary Robeson has decided to appoint a Board of six officers of the Navy, three from the line and three from the staff, to consider the differences now existing between the two branches, and report, if possible, some plan by which they may be properly reconciled. The partisans of each side have arranged to have the matter brought before Congress, through their friends in each House, and the design of the Secretary is to mature a plan, founded on the reports of this board, for presentation to Congress in his forthcoming report.

THE *North German Correspondent* says: "An international system of signalling at sea was some time ago agreed upon by England and France. Since that time it has been adopted by the North German Confederation, the United States, Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Spain. These signals are produced by means of eighteen different flags, exclusive of the national flag and signal pennon, and the arrangement is such that 306 signals may be given by various combinations of two of them, 4,896 signals with three, and 73,440 with four. The signals composed of two and three flags, as well as the 18,960 first combinations of four flags, are used for several special communications to which the signal book contains the key. Of the remaining four-flag signals 1,440 combinations are intended to indicate the names of ships of war, and 53,040 are to serve the same purpose for merchantmen. The latter are distinguished from the former by their showing a square upper flag, instead of a three-cornered one. The color of this upper flag in the North-German Navy is yellow and blue. Every State distributes the name signals to its men-of-war and merchant ships as it chooses, and though vessels of different countries may have identical signals, the national flag above them will always prevent confusion. A book has already been issued by the Chancery of the North-German Confederation containing a complete list of the mercantile and war navy, with the name-signals of every ship as the beginning of a general signal-book for the vessels of all nations. In this work the eighteen flags are distinguished by letters, and the arrangement is such that when we once know what flags have been hoisted the name of the ship can be almost immediately discovered.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from the Norfolk Navy-yard: "Work at this yard is quite brisk at present; there is a large force of carpenters at work on the *Saco*; new boilers have been put into her and when she is completed it is expected that she will be as good as new. The *Galena* has been hauled out on an improvised rail way. The *Constitution* is lying near the dry dock, partly stripped, there are no workmen on either her or the *Galena*. The various shops in the yard are in operation and the bustle and activity would denote a state of war, instead of profound peace. The *Triana* arrived here from Washington on the 1st inst. and after having some necessary repairs done to her machinery, proceeded to Hampton Roads, from whence with the tug *Periwinkle* she will convey the ironclad *Dictator*, (which has been lying there some weeks) to Key West, Florida. When upon the point of starting for sea, the *Periwinkle* blew a hole in her boiler, and the *Triana* having been leaking badly, both were ordered back to Norfolk, the former in tow of the latter. The *Triana* was placed in the hands of the boiler-makers, and the officers and crew of the *Periwinkle* transferred to the tug *Standish*. Lieutenant Geo. F. Wilkins, late of the *New Hampshire* commanding. The *Dictator*, in the mean time not caring about remaining alone in the roads, came up last Saturday, and now lies at the Farewell buoy near the imposing flagship of Port-Admiral Sands, the *New Hampshire*. The *Dictator* and her consorts will certainly sail about the 11th or 12 inst., wind and weather permitting. The *Triana*, after performing this duty, will return to Washington as a tender for the Navy-yard, she taking the place of the *Fortune* lately laid up for repairs. The following is a list of the *Triana's* officers. Master Commanding, Wm. T. Buck, Mates, Thomas M. Nelson, Charles H. Thorn and John C. Howard, Chief Engineer Absalom Kirby, Pilot H. H. North, (Government).

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Key West: The iron-clad *Saugres* and *Tuscarora* are here and we are looking for the *Dictator* and *Speedwell*. What is the matter with the *Severn*? The *Powhatan* will go home as soon as the *Severn* comes down, and will be put out of commission, if she was refitted she would be a splendid old sea boat, and is very comfortable.

At a meeting of the officers of the United States Revenue Marine, in Washington, November 5, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the death of Stephen Cornell, late captain in the service, were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our esteemed fellow-officer and friend, Captain Stephen Cornell; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the dispensation of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep regret at the loss sustained in the death of so esteemed a citizen, endeared alike to all who knew him.

Resolved, That by his death the service loses one of its oldest and most valued officers, his widow a devoted husband, and his children an honored father.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are hereby extended to the family and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New York papers, and a copy be transmitted to his family.

AN ACT OF HEROISM.

THE ACCOUNT.

N. ATLANTIC FLEET, U. S. FLAGSHIP *POWATAN*.
KEY WEST, FLORIDA, Oct. 22, 1869.

SIR: Yesterday a shore-boat came alongside with a fireman of the ship in a helpless state of inebriety, and by mismanagement the boat was capsized. The man, being helpless, would have inevitably drowned, had it been for the gallant and praiseworthy efforts of Midshipman T. H. De Blois, John O'Malley ship's corporal, John McMillan, seaman, and John Wilson ordinary seaman, who, without hesitation, jumped overboard and succeeded in bringing to the surface and rescuing a shipmate from a watery grave.

In making this communication I feel it is but an act of justice to Mr. De Blois and his shipmates that their successful efforts in rescuing a drowning shipmate should be brought to the notice of the Department.

It affords me pleasure to state that since Mr. De Blois has been attached to this ship, his strict attention to his duties and correct moral character have merited my approbation. Very respectfully,

D. McDUGAL, commodore.

HON. G. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE REWARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1869.

SIR: The Department has received a dispatch from Commodore McDugal in reference to your heroic conduct in aiding in the rescue from drowning of one of the crew of the *Powhatan* in the harbor of Key West.

I take pleasure in expressing to you the Department's appreciation of your gallant and praiseworthy act. The Department is also pleased, in having its attention called to this special act of merit on your part, to learn from Commodore McDugal that your correct moral character and devotion to duty have received his approbation since you have been attached to the *Powhatan*. Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.
Midshipman T. A. DE BLOIS, U. S. Steamer *Powhatan*, Key West, Fla.

A similar letter sent to each of the men who participated in the rescue.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL STEWART.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 8, 1869.

General Order.

The Department has the melancholy duty of announcing to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, the oldest and one of the most distinguished of its officers. After more than seventy-one years of service to his country he died, in the ninety-second year of his age, at his residence in Bordentown, New Jersey, at fifteen minutes past three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the sixth day of November instant. His name is most intimately associated with the earlier glories of the Navy, and his deeds have been and will remain bright examples for the study and emulation of all its officers. He will be buried at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 10th inst.

The flag will be displayed at half mast at all of the Navy-yards and stations, and on all United States ships-of-war in commission in our own waters on the day of the funeral, and on all United States ships-of-war in foreign waters on the day of the receipt of this order; and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon on the day of the funeral at all the Navy-yards and stations where this order is received in time.

The commandant of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia will also render to the deceased such further honors not inconsistent with regulations, as may be desired by the family.

(Signed) GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 8, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—The major-general commanding having been officially advised that the remains of the late Admiral Charles Stewart, United States Navy, will be interred in this city on Wednesday next, it is hereby ordered:

I. The general commanding the Department of the East will detail and send to Philadelphia a battalion of four full companies, to be selected from those serving in the harbor of New York, to act as part of the funeral escort. The battalion will be accompanied by the band of the First Regiment Artillery.

II. The chief quartermaster of the division will make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the troops, insuring their arrival in Philadelphia in due time, and their return to New York after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

III. Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, United States Army, is hereby designated to act as chief marshal of the procession, and will report to the senior naval officer having charge of the ceremonies.

IV. All officers of the Army now in the city will assemble in full uniform, at these headquarters, No. 217 South Broad street, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next for the purpose of joining in the funeral procession.

By order of Major-General Meade.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER OF REAR-ADMIRAL BEESE.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The naval officers on this station will learn with regret the decease of the Veteran Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, on the 6th inst. His obsequies will take place from Independence Hall, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Officers present on the station will attend in dress uniform with side arms strapped, and without epaulettes.

SAMUEL L. BEESE,
Rear-Admiral Commanding Station.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1869.

ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL PREVOST.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P. M.,
PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—I. The division will parade to escort the remains of the late Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, on Wednesday, November 10th.

II. The line will be formed at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M., on Broad street, facing west, the right of the First brigade resting on Chestnut street; that of the Second brigade on Locust street; that of the Third brigade on Spruce street; and that of the Fourth brigade on Lombard street, and the column will move promptly at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of

CHARLES M. PREVOST,
Major-General Commanding Division.
JAMES STARR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector.

NOTICE FROM THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
November 8, 1869.

The decease of Rear-Admiral Stewart is an event which invites official notice from the authorities as well as from the people of Philadelphia. He was universally respected and revered as a good citizen and pure patriot. His name and achievements are among the brightest of those which made the young Navy of the United States illustrious. He was a native-born citizen of Philadelphia, where his name has always been held in the highest honor and cherished with deep affection, and his venerated remains are to be buried here, within the city that he loved so well. These are reasons why the public regret for his loss should be accompanied by marks of profound respect for his memory.

The mayor of the city has been duly informed that the President of the United States, the governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Navy, the commanding officers of the Army and Navy on duty in Philadelphia, and the major-general commanding the First Division Pennsylvania Volunteers, have arranged for full observance and attendance of the military, the Navy and the volunteers; and the mayor now respectfully invites the co-operation of the city council, the judiciary, the municipal and other civic officers, and all citizens, and to unite and respectfully suggest their attendance at the funeral on Wednesday next, November 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that the flags on public and private buildings, and on the shipping in the harbor, be displayed on that day at half mast, and that between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. there be a general suspension of business.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. C. Wise, to the *Miantonomoh*.

Lieutenants John S. Newell and J. K. P. Ragdale; Masters James H. Dayton and Wm. Watts; Ensign R. K. Ingersoll, and Surgeon Newton L. Bates, to the *Miantonomoh*, on the 15th inst.

NOVEMBER 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Whiting, Lieutenant Edwin L. Myer, Master Daniel W. Davis, Ensigns N. H. Barues and Wm. H. Beecher; Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas Penrose, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, to the *Suatawa*, on the 10th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stanciffe, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Washington.

Paymaster J. O. Bradford, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NOVEMBER 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick J. Nalle, to assign duty, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

NOVEMBER 5.—Lieutenant Thomas Perry, to the *Miantonomoh*, on the 15th inst.

Second Assistant Engineers Geo. W. Hall and Harrison Spear, to the *Albatross*.

NOVEMBER 6.—Lieutenant C. H. Black to duty at the Naval Academy.

Master Charles H. Judd, to the *Miantonomoh*, on the 15th inst.

Ensign Thos. H. Stevens, to the *Michigan*.

Second Assistant Engineer H. L. Cline, to the *Miantonomoh*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Master R. M. Cutts, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered home.

Master John G. Talbot, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Pensacola*, by the 1st December next.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Woodhull, from duty as Recorder of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*, on the 15th inst.

Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*, on the 15th inst.

Mates I. F. Strout and Nicholas Anderson, from the receiving ship *Polomac*, and Mate M. K. Henderson, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*, on the 15th inst.

NOVEMBER 3.—Ensign Erasmus D. Nelson, from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the *Supply*.

Paymaster E. C. Duran, from temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to continue his regular duties.

Paymaster Wm. G. Marcy, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to settle his accounts.

First Assistant Engineer Wilson K. Purse, from duty at Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Suatawa*.

NOVEMBER 4.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the *Albatross*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 5.—First Assistant Engineer Oscar H. Lackey, from the *Albatross*, and ordered to the *Suatawa*, on the 10th inst.

NOVEMBER 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Lull, from the command of the *Nantasket*, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. H. Perkins, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to command the *Nantasket*.

Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to command the *Suatawa*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. A. Walker, from the Hydrographic Office, Washington, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. N. Allen, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to command the *Suatawa*.

RESIGNED.

NOVEMBER 4.—Midshipman Frank H. Powers.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 5.—The resignation of Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. De Hart.

APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 5.—Wm. Marvin Preston an assistant paymaster.

ORDERS REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 5.—The orders of Lieutenant J. K. P. Ragdale, to the *Miantonomoh*.

The orders of First Assistant Engineer W. K. Purse, to the *Suatawa*.

NOVEMBER 6.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintz, to the *Yantic*, and he is ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

Second Assistant Engineer P. L. Cooper's orders to the *Yantic*.

Master Wm. Watts's orders to the *Miantonomoh*.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda:

First Lieutenant George C. Reid.—On 28th September, 1869, ordered to 15th September, 1869, detailing him to proceed to Annapolis, Md., as a member of an examining board, revoked.

Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Watson.—On 17th September, 1869, ordered to report to the commanding Marine officer, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Captain Henry A. Bartlett.—On 25th September, 1869, ordered to be detached from the steamer *Albatross*, and granted leave of absence for thirty days, and, at the expiration of leave, to report by letter to headquarters.

First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—On 25th September, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Portsmouth, N. H., station, and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the commandant of the Navy-yard for duty as the officer detailed to relieve Captain H. A. Bartlett in command of the marine on board the steamer *Albatross*.

Second Lieutenant Lewis R. Hamersley.—Resigned; resignation accepted 21st September, 1869.

Captain John H. Grimes.—On 24th September, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Mare Island, California, station, and to report to the naval commandant as fleet marine officer of the Pacific Squadron.

First Lieutenant John W. Haverstick.—Resigned; resignation accepted 27th September, 1869.

Second Lieutenant C. F. Porter.—On 27th September, 1869, detailed to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report by the 1st October, 1869, to Lieutenant-Commander T. L. Swann, U. S. N., as a member of a board to examine candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

First Lieutenant Norval L. Nokes.—On 24 October, 1869, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the Army, for instruction in the Army code of signals.

Second Lieutenant Mancel C. Goodlett.—On 24 October, 1869, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the Army, for instruction in the Army code of signals.

First Lieutenant James M. T. Foug.—On 24 October, 1869, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the Army, for instruction in the Army code of signals.

First Lieutenant William B. Roney.—On 6th October, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., station, and to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the Army, for instruction in the Army code of signals.

Second Lieutenant Green Clay Goodloe.—On 7th October, 1869, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, chief signal officer of the Army, for instruction in the Army code of signals.

Second Lieutenant Frank A. Mulany.—On 19th October, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., station, and to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report to the commandant of the Navy-yard for duty on board the steamer *Benicia*.

Major David M. Coker.—On 12th October, 1869, placed on the retired list.

Second Lieutenant E. R. Miller.—On 12th October, 1869, placed on the retired list.

Second Lieutenant Edmund P. Banning.—On 13th October, 1869, granted leave of absence for six months, at the expiration of which his resignation as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps will be considered as accepted.

Captain William J. Squires.—Resigned; resignation accepted 15th October, 1869.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. B. Lowry.—On 19th October, 1869, promoted to the grade of captain, to take rank from 16th October, 1869.

Captain James Lewis.—On 15th October, 1869, promoted to the grade of major, to take rank from 13th October, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Francis H. Harrington.—On 15th October, 1869, promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, to take rank from 13th October, 1869.

First Lieutenant William B. McKean.—On 15th October, 1869, promoted to the grade of captain, to take rank from 13th October, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neill.—On 19th October, 1869, promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, to take rank from 16th October, 1869.

Captain C. D. Holt.—On 6th October, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., station, and to proceed to Panama, Fla., and report to the commandant of the Navy yard, as the officer detailed to command the marines at that post.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Eleventh Infantry, from Goldsboro', N. C., to Raleigh, N. C., November 1st.

Company E, Twentieth Infantry, from Leech Lake, Minn., to Fort Snelling, Minn., October 21st.

Company C, Eleventh Infantry, from Bryan, Tex., to Calvert, Tex., October 26th.

Company A, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Dodge, Kan., to Camp Supply, I. T., October 28th, in lieu of Fort Zarah, Kan.

The new Fifteenth Infantry arrived in New Mexico during the month of October, and is now stationed as follows: Headquarters and Company K, at Fort Craig, N. M.; A and H, at Fort Wingate, N. M.; B, at Fort McRae, N. M.; C, at Fort Garland, O. T.; D, at Fort Bascom, N. M.; E, at Fort Cummings, N. M.; F and G, at Fort Bayard, N. M., and I, at Fort Stanton, N. M.

No changes in stations of headquarters or companies of artillery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The leading article in your issue of the 16th ult., on "Submarine Warfare," contains some statements and inferences which ought not to pass uncorrected. I will state in the outset, that the remarks to which I take exception were, doubtless, correct, according to your understanding of the matter, and it will, therefore, only be necessary to furnish you with such facts as will enable you to form a correct judgment on the merits of the case in any future reference you may make to the subject.

Your allusion to "this first American treatise on the subject," taken in connection with the unfavorable mention of the somewhat familiar subjects of "red tape" and "Washington policy," would seem to convey the idea that your author had been forced, like the chosen people of old, "to make bricks without straw." Officers of the Corps of Engineers and others, will recollect a pamphlet, prepared more than three years ago, which, though not aspiring to the dignity of a "treatise," is generally admitted to be suitable material from which to make one.

This pamphlet was completed rather hastily, because of circumstances which need not be referred to, but I believe none of the authorities quoted, which were quite numerous, considering the size of the pamphlet, were omitted, and, although some of the drawings and descriptions may bear a striking resemblance to those in the work you have just reviewed, I trust the date will bear me out in saying they were not taken from that work. Whether this rule has worked both ways, those who have the means of comparison may judge.

A very small edition of this pamphlet was printed, and it was decided by competent authority, though not in accordance with my own personal wishes, that this information, which had cost us some little trouble and expense, should not be placed directly, and without solicitation, in the hands of those who might directly use it to our disadvantage, and, it may be added, that this stroke of "Washington policy" was not at variance with the universal practice of civilized governments. It was, however, distributed among officers of the corps for whom it was prepared (and others most likely to make good use of it), with the request that it be considered of a confidential character; and I am credibly informed that your author not only had access to a copy in this manner, but that he procured authority to use it as he thought best.

With regard to the other hidden sources of information, I will only say that none was refused me either in the War or Navy Departments, and that I had the full reports of the Permanent Commission, to which you refer, in my possession for several days, without, however, discovering any very great or valuable improvements in the special line to which my attention was directed. A very large majority of the inventions submitted to that commission—I should say from memory, nineteen out of twenty—were pronounced not even worthy of trial.

This brings me to another point which can best be stated by the following quotation from the last page of the pamphlet referred to:

"There seems to be a doubt in the minds of some as to whether torpedoes properly belong to the land or naval service. Referring to the nature and requirements of the different classes of torpedoes, it will be observed: First, that land torpedoes, both offensive and defensive, unquestionably belong to the land service. Secondly, that marine torpedoes, when used defensively, are local, while the Navy is not supposed to be confined to any particular locality; that they are best operated from land defences, and in connection with the other stationary apparatus described; that when not required for use they should be stored in magazines near the place where they are to be planted, and that they require no further nautical skill or experience than is to be found in the boat's crew, which almost every garrison on our seaboard can furnish, or, in short, that they also belong to the land service. And, thirdly, that offensive marine torpedoes are necessarily operated from boats or vessels capable of pursuing the enemy and adapting themselves to his movements. They have no connection with the land, and are essentially naval in their character."

This division of the subject appears to be a fair one, and I trust that by adhering to it each branch of the service will have enough to do without assuming the duties of the other. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. KING,

Captain of Engineers, Brevet Major.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1869.

REPEATING SMALL ARMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As the question of introducing a new Arm for infantry and cavalry into the service of the United States is again opened, a few remarks on "repeating muskets and carbines" will not be out of place.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the different arms now made in this country and Europe, including the Chassepot, Snyder, and needle gun, I am astonished to see them all adopt a "single breech-loader." Is it because the different nations in Europe and our Government have too many muzzle-loaders on hand, and find it cheaper to convert them into single breech-loaders? Or is the step from the muzzle-loader to the single breech-loader so great as to require another Sadowa to show that breech-loaders (single) are as inferior to the repeating rifle as they were superior to the muzzle-loader?

If rapidity of fire in action is an object, then why not adopt a gun that will fire faster than any gun now introduced in any army, and let the Commission, about to meet in St. Louis, with one bold step, overthrow an argument (exploded by actual experience during our last war) that "repeating guns" are not fit for an army, because "the men will waste their ammunition." Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Belknap know well how valuable to them were the regiments armed with repeating carbines or rifles; how our cavalry, when first armed with the Spencer carbine defeated the enemy so easily as to have no fear of three and four times their number; how Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was a terror to the enemy's cavalry; how the regiments armed with the Henry rifle (16-shooter), bought by the men themselves out of their hard-earned money, saved Alatoona Pass; how the Seventh and Ninth Illinois, also armed with the Henry rifle, always in advance in Gen. Sherman's march, cleared the road, driving easily three or four times their number, and General Belknap will probably remember the services rendered by the regiments armed with Henry rifles, July 23d and 28th 1864.

If the repeating rifle and carbine is good enough for soldiers who are willing to pay for them, they certainly ought to be good enough for the whole army. Then let the Commission pay particular attention to them, give them a fair trial, and, if possible, adopt a musket, carbine and revolver, using the same metallic cartridge, and of a calibre small enough to enable the soldier to carry 60 rounds with ease, and 150 rounds on going into action. The calibre of all muskets now made in this country for foreign governments is from 42 to 46, and is large enough for all purposes.

How many battles would have been decided differently if, at the decisive moment, every soldier could have fired 12 to 16 rounds in so many seconds. With our small standing army, we can easily afford to have the very best gun; we can afford to sell every one of our old muzzle-loaders, and stop making the breech-loading improvement on them, as it is false economy, not only to make the alteration, but also to drill our soldiers to use an inferior gun, which is sure to be superseded by something better.

REPEATER.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1869.

THE CASE OF SURGEON GREEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The views of the Secretary of the Navy, promulgated in General Orders No. 140, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 9th inst., seem to invite attention to one or two features.

The case, as there given, appears as one of logic, or, at least, of reasoning. The commanding officer ordered the medical officer to take from a list a certain seaman's name, "who, by reason of the continuance of his name on said list, was entirely excused from duty," and he declined. The Secretary sustained the decision of the Court, that he was guilty "of disobeying a lawful order of his commanding officer." This very phraseology, the fruit of experience and of intelligence, implies that orders may be unlawful; and the Secretary in the succeeding paragraph says, "Authority cannot, of course, control the mind, or require a false expression of either personal or professional opinion. Was not the commanding officer's order a direct violation of this self-evident principle? Is it not one of the duties of the ship's medical officer to express a professional opinion as to which of the ship's company are physically unfit for duty—an expression which takes its official form by his placing their names on a certain list? May a commanding officer, judging by the Secretary's own ruling, require 'a false expression of opinion,' by compelling the surgeon to say that a man is fit for duty when he believes he is not? But this is the exact point involved.

The commanding officer might, if he thought it necessary, order any sick man to perform any duty, in compliance with the undisputed principle that he was the sole responsible judge as to "what exposure of life, if need be, the interest or exigencies of the service required." Such an order is legitimate, but it is to be given on his responsibility, and, if need be, he must prove its necessity afterward. But no real or assumed responsibility will justify another class of commands. A commanding officer may order his vessel to be run upon a shoal, or to be so managed in a storm as to render her destruction inevitable, and it would rest with those charged with the execution to decide between their obedience or to trust to the extenuating circumstances to relieve them of the penalty of disobedience. But, in any fair sense of the words, can it ever be regarded as disobedience if the officer charged with noting the ship's course declines to make a false entry, or if another declines to report that the ship has lost a suit of sails in a hurricane, when in truth she had only met with fair weather? In other words, is any man chargeable with disobedience of orders, where matters of fact are involved, when he is ordered to make statements that he knows to be false? And wherein does the expression of a professional opinion differ from that of a fact, so far as he who makes it is concerned?

Is there, then, not this limit of fact beyond which no orders avail? If a captain may order his surgeon to take a man's name off a list, which is equivalent to saying that he is fit for duty, may he not order his paymaster to enter on his books payments not made, or his engineer to report double the number of revolutions that his screw actually makes, or the officer of the deck to state that the weather is foul when it is fair? He can direct his engineer to carry more steam than he thinks prudent, and his officer of the deck to lay on a course that he does not think wise, and he can, by virtue of his autocratic authority, take a man from the sick bay and send him aloft, but he cannot require the officers concerned to vindicate his course by falsifying their records. And is

not the case in question, as reported, an exact analogue to the supposititious ones just cited?

But the Secretary proceeds to introduce a new element; and he shows some confusion of ideas when he asserts that "To report the condition of the crew is the duty of the medical officer, but the excusing on his report is in truth an executive act, etc." Passed Assistant Surgeon Green does not appear to have been charged with excusing or with failing to excuse. He is charged with failing to transfer a man's name from one list to another—these lists indicating his opinion of the man's health—the command of his captain. If by the rules of the service, when the man's name was on a certain list his relief from duty ordinarily flowed from that arrangement, the surgeon is not in any true sense responsible. One view of the case would indicate a desire of the commanding officer to shield his own responsibility behind that of the medical officer; if the man were injured he could fall back upon the surgeon's report to sustain him; if his vessel runs ashore his log is to show no indication of peril. The secretary is not very clear. He says that the surgeon ought to have pronounced the man fit for duty at the captain's behest, but that he retained his right "to continue his treatment and record of the case, to enter his respectful protest on his journal, etc." That is what he might have done if the commanding officer, by the arbitrary, but at the same time, legitimate exercise of his power as commanding officer, had required a sick man to do duty. But for the medical officer, with one stroke of his pen to signify that the man needed no professional care, and with the next, to record what professional treatment he should receive, would be to simply stultify himself. The secretary appears to mean to deal fairly, but his General Orders bears evidence that he does not clearly understand the case, or, if he does, that he fails to express it so that others of ordinary intelligence can comprehend it. He seems to have confounded two radically different acts or functions, and to have censured the medical officer for a point upon which he was not tried.

The first charge, upon which the secretary is entirely silent in his reprimand, is a purely personal matter; and, if the facts were as laid, most persons would probably agree with the finding of the court, that can properly concern none but the parties involved.

But the second and really serious charge, from the foundation on which it is laid and in the treatment that it has received at the hands of the court and of the secretary, has a bearing, as a question of absolute justice, that includes much more than the relation of any one or two officers. It establishes a precedent which, logically carried out, will make the ship's captain her surgeon and the ship's surgeon his dresser.

If the secretary has misapprehended the case, and the internal evidence of his General Orders is almost positive proof that he has, it appears certain that, by his own principle just quoted, he will reverse his decision if it is properly brought before him for reconsideration.

It is proper to state that the writer is an officer of the Army not of the Navy, and is totally unacquainted with and unknown to all the parties concerned; that his attention was drawn to the article in question by the merest accident, and that he has no possible interest in the case beyond what pertains to simple justice.

W.

[For the Army and Navy Journal.]

"GOING OUT."

FILL up with merry hearts, dear friends,
And mock the hours too fleeting,
This night for parting meek amends—
I give my final greeting;
May memories of the olden times
Be ever dear as now—
Stand up and drink it every one,
The old times, boys! Here's "how."

The flag, the dear old flag we love,
That braved the storm and rattle,
Of troublous times, when fortune frowned;
And chance gave way the battle;
That fluttered o'er us as we scaled
Old Lookout's beetling brow.
Up! up! and drain a parting glass,
God bless the flag! Here's how.

Silence! Remember all the men
Our comrades ever cherished
Who dropped so silently away;
The gallant hearts who perished
On many fields! the men we loved,
Whose memories thrill us now—
God bless them in their honored graves!
Our comrades gone! Here's how.

The ladies! Fill your goblets high,
All honors to them giving!
The soldier's constant champions,
They make our life worth living,
With loyal hearts in reverence,
Each to idol bow
Tender and true. Up! Every one,
"Sweethearts and wives!" Here's how.

Now while each eye is kindling bright,
Each warm heart quickly beating,
A last word, mine, to say "good by"—
Good luck, and hopes for meeting
In the dim future all of you!
My voice will scarce allow
The words; but drink my parting toast
Good-by the mess! Here's how.

THE Russian Artillery is to be provided with revolving cannon. "It is stated," says the *North-German Correspondent*, "that 90 have been ordered in America, and 20 have already arrived. They are to be formed into 15 batteries, each of which will in consequence be deprived of 1 train, and consist in future of 6 instead of 8 guns."

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEWYORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

WOOL AND STEWART.

WITHIN the brief compass of a week, the oldest of famous American sailors, and the oldest of famous American soldiers, have passed away. Rear-Admiral STEWART in his 92d year, Major-General WOOL in his 86th, lay in state together last Wednesday; the press and public men of the country, pronounced upon them simultaneous eulogies; over their bodies their younger comrades and their countrymen bent at the same moment, while the flag under which they had fought for half a century together, on land and sea, and to which they had given by their skill and valor so lustrous a prestige, ran down to half mast in a common token of national sorrow for a double calamity.

It seems like snapping, at last, the long-stretched tie, which, for three parts of a century, has tethered, in tradition and living experience, the American Navy of to-day to its very starting point, when we are told that STEWART, the Nestor of the Navy, is gone.

At the mention of his name, 75 years roll away, and we are carried back, in vision, to the era of his glorious comrades and contemporaries; not only to HULL and BAINBRIDGE and PORTER and MORRIS, to LAWRENCE, JONES, RODGERS, BARRON; but to TRUXTON, the DECATURS, LITTLE, PREBLE, MANLY, TRYON, BIDDLE, BARRY, and all the early American sailors—for we must remember that he was born midway in the Revolution; that his childish prattle was of its battles, and that even as between the day of his birth, July 28, 1778, and the day of his death, the 6th of November, 1869, the whole history of the Republic is included, so in the night on two-and-seventy years of naval service which began with his appointment, on the 9th of March, 1798, and ended one week ago to-day, is encompassed the whole story of the American Navy, from its earliest to its latest exploits. Glancing lately over an old record of the early years of the century, we noted a grand ball, given at Washington "in honor of the Naval officers generally, and more particularly to one of the first of that gallant band, Captain CHARLES STEWART, where," continues the chronicler, "not only the beauty and fashion of the city, but much of the patriotism and talent of the Republic were drawn together"—and yet a life of three score years followed what seemed that night a consummated fame.

STEWART saw our little Navy cradled in 1794; and when, a few years later, he joined it as midshipman, it consisted of but six vessels. But, in those primitive days, it was not numbers, but spirit that told; and each vessel "was expected to do its duty." No more favorable or inspiring debut for our national navy could have been asked than the French war, the Algerian war, and the British war of 1812—all of glorious memory. In all these STEWART took part; and to these his memory ran back with natural pride—*quæ vidi et quorum magna pars fui*. In speaking of his revered name, we, too, look beyond, for a moment, the illustrious exploits of the modern navy, and Monitor, Kearsarge, Hartford, Varuna, Atlanta, give way, in our homage, to Constellation, Constitution, United States, and President, to Wasp and Hornet, to Essex and Enterprise, to Niagara, Lawrence, and Saratoga,

and all the famous ships of the young navy which, by victories alike on ocean and lake, carried the fame of the nascent navy round the world.

Such is the scroll that seventy-two years of service unroll to us; and, as we look through them, we can almost feel again the thrill of joy which filled the country when STEWART sent back to his countrymen captured war-ships of England and France. The Navy grew rapidly in the latter years of the last century, and promotion was not then, therefore, "very slow." The year after, young STEWART entered the Navy—and just before he became of age, if we remember aright, he was promoted to be lieutenant—that was 70 years and more ago. In the year 1800, he was put in command of the *Experiment*, a 12-gun schooner. We were then at war with the Frenchmen, and, while cruising in the West Indies, STEWART fell in with the *Deux Amies*, carrying eight guns and fifty men, which vessel after a short battle he captured, and sent to Philadelphia. His next exploit, a year later, on the same station, was to tackle a pair of Frenchmen, one a brig of 20 guns, and the other a three-masted schooner of 14; for that was the spirit in which our young officers fought in the old days, giving the cue to our own. First he outsailed and outmaneuvered the two Frenchmen who wanted to attack his 12-gun schooner in company, by running away until after night-fall, when, finding the brig a league or thereabout from the schooner, he promptly cleared for action, ran up on the latter's weather quarter, and astonished her by a broadside. In a few minutes her flag was struck, Lieutenant DAVID PORTER, STEWART's first officer, was on board the prize, and the *Experiment* was making sail for the brig. But by this time the latter was too far away, and the *Experiment* returned to St. Kitts with her prize, which was the French national vessel *La Diane*, 14 guns, 60 men. In this action, Lieutenant STEWART received a musket ball in the left shoulder. Night fighting fell to STEWART's luck; for he was engaged in a night action with the British armed schooner, *Louisa Bridger*, of eight 9-pounders, which struck and surrendered, and which he aided to refit.

In 1803, STEWART joined the Mediterranean squadron under PREBLE, in command of the *Siren*, 16 guns, and served with distinction against Tripoli, with whom we were then at war. Perhaps, after all, the modest and pithy record which the Rear-Admiral has filed in the Department best tells the story of this part of his life. "Was in one action with the gunboats off Tripoli, in the *Constellation* frigate with Commodore MURRAY, and all the succeeding battles with the gunboats and batteries of Tripoli, under Commodore PREBLE, while in command of the brig-of-war *Siren*." However, it was during the war of 1812 that STEWART rose to the climax of his fame. In that year, (having in 1806 been made captain) he was assigned to command the *Constellation*, 38 guns, which covered the works building at Craney Island from the enemy at Hampton Roads; and great was the skill with which he conducted these operations. Next year he was transferred to "Old Ironsides," of historic renown—the frigate *Constitution*, 44 guns. During the winter of 1814, STEWART made a number of prizes, one of which was an armed British ship, the *Pictou*. But it was on the memorable 20th of February, 1815, that he desecrated and gave chase, off the coast of Portugal, to the British ships-of-war *Cyane* and *Levant*. The energy of this chase from noon until night, and the devices of manœuvre, on one side and the other, to get the odds of position in the engagement for which all three vessels prepared, we of this generation remember as the delight of our boyhood's reading. Well do we remember, too, how at length, at 6 P. M., the three ships showed their colors, with the *Constitution* at windward, and her two enemies about equidistant from each other and from the *Constitution*. The moonlight scene, the ocean covered with its pall of smoke, the three ships now wearing, now firing, the tremendous broadsides from the *Constitution*, ever and anon, answered by the British fire on either hand, with the ships sometimes "so near each other that the ripping of the enemy's planks was heard on board our frigate,"—all this and much more was once familiar to our imagination, and indeed can never be eclipsed by the brilliancy

f the exploits of the days of steam and iron. We may still follow in fancy the *Constitution*, from her capture of the *Cyane* to her capture of the *Levant*, the whole ending at 10 P. M. of that famous day. The *Cyane* carried 34 guns and 168 men; the *Levant*, 21 guns and 156 men—the two ships lost 35 killed and 42 wounded. The *Constitution* carried 52 guns, and we believe about 450 men.

But we must now drop the thread of the veteran's career—his promotions, honors, and various employments. Very far distant will be the day, when his countrymen can remember without emotions of gratitude the story of the sailor whom they had come to call "Old Ironsides."

WOOL, the STEWART of our Army in years, connects it also with the early days of the Republic. Born the 20th of February, 1784—three years before the formation of the Federal Union—four-score found him not a type of the Psalmist's octogenarian, but hale and strong and with the promise of many years of life to come. He came of fighting stock—his grandsire was one of those hardy patriots who carried his "queen's arm" with him to the field he ploughed in, in days when the sudden foe came in triple shape of red-skin, red-coat, or tory. Five sons bore arms in the Revolution; one, as captain, marched with MONTGOMERY to Quebec; one fought with STARK at Bennington; one died in the Jersey prison ship, whence a brother barely escaped with life; a fifth, the father of JOHN E. WOOL, stormed Stony Point, with WAYNE.

But peace had come when young WOOL was born, and continued until long after he had chosen a calling. This latter, as in the case of his great veteran fellow-soldier SCOTT, was the profession of law; and, as with SCOTT too, the war of 1812 took him away from a life at the desk which, to one of inborn and hereditary martial tastes, was distasteful. It was with a rude accolade that he was received into the knightly profession—in his very first action, the storming of Queenstown Heights in 1812, he was shot through both thighs. In that action he led his company as captain of the Thirtieth Infantry, having but just procured his commission through the friendly offices of Governor DE WITT CLINTON. It was a repetition of the father's experience in the storming of Stony Point under "Mad ANTHONY" repeated; and his gallantry was rewarded with a brevet of major. At Plattsburg and Beekmantown, in 1814, WOOL again distinguished himself, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel.

"Retrenchment" cut off many heads after the war, but not that of WOOL, who was retained in the Sixth Infantry, and, after various services in 1821, became inspector-general. In this capacity he visited Europe, being received (again in experience like SCOTT's), with great honors. Like SCOTT, again, his services as negotiator in moving the Southern Indians west of the Mississippi, and in defending the Maine and Canadian frontier, were conspicuous, and, finally, like SCOTT, his fame rose to its zenith in the war with Mexico.

The admirable part played by WOOL, and his extraordinary activity during this war, are a familiar story. He had previously, in 1841, received the full rank of brigadier-general, and as such, organized and sent to the seat of war, well armed and equipped, 12,000 Western Volunteers, within six weeks. With a column of 3,000 under his own command, collected at San Antonio de Bexar, he crossed the Rio Grande, and marched to Saltillo, a distance of 900 miles, without losing a man. He was to Buena Vista what REYNOLDS was to Gettysburg; and TAYLOR, who took command on the field for the main battle, gave him full credit for his dispositions, his manoeuvres, his "vigilance and activity on the field." As commander of the Army of Occupation, after TAYLOR's return, he reduced northeastern Mexico to a state of tranquillity and order which astonished its people, and the like of which the "Sister Republic," never saw before, and has never seen since.

Passing by a dozen years and more of Indian Campaigns and other service, it would yet be ungrateful not to note how, in 1860, he offered his sword to the Union, and how, early in 1861, he

saved Fort Monroe, by reinforcing Colonel DIMICK. He took command of that post in August of the same year, and afterwards occupied Norfolk. To other and younger soldiers (youth must be served), the duties of actual combat were assigned; but it is something that till past fourscore he remained in active service. But for the unhappy accident which befell him a fortnight ago, the veteran might still have lived among us many years, for his frame was strong, and his health seemed assured. As it is, he has filled out the full measure of a glorious career—less in years than STEWART's, but longer in actual span of active service, and binding the deeds of the America of our fathers with those of the America of to-day.

In this week's JOURNAL will be found published an opinion recently delivered by the Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, in the case of *Habeas Corpus* sued for by a recruit in the General Service U. S. Army, who came before the Court on an application for discharge from military service, alleging illegal enlistment and detention. The laws of the United States, with respect to enlistments and the qualifications of recruits, were so changed during the late Rebellion at its close, that the decisions of courts, prior to 1861, on such questions are of little or no value. A considerable number of the applications, in the cases of enlisted men, for *Habeas Corpus*, since the writ was restored after the war, have been made to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, within whose jurisdiction are the two principal depots for recruits, Forts Columbus and Wood. Judge BLATCHFORD who presides over this Court, has made several valuable and conclusive rulings on the laws as they now stand, which will be found largely quoted from in Judge-Advocate-General HOLT's published "Digest of Opinions." (Ed. 1868.) Writs of *Habeas Corpus* are so frequently "summarily" disposed of without an opportunity or sufficient time for military officers, unlearned in the law, to study up the cases in which they perforce have to appear, that the Army is indebted to Judge BLATCHFORD for careful and critical elucidation of many of the laws governing military cases, more particularly as to enlistments.

THE officers at West Point propose to have, this winter, a series of popular lectures there, to be delivered by such men as CURTIS, BEECHER, EMERSON, LOWELL, PARKE GODWIN, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others of equal or lesser fame as lecturers. The idea is an excellent one, and its realization will not only diversify and render more active and interesting life at West Point, but also tend to bring the Military Academy *en rapport* with the leaders of popular thought. Undoubtedly many of the gentlemen whose services it is desired to secure will feel it a pleasure to assist in so desirable an undertaking.

ONE of the New York papers told a fine story the other day of a quarrel between General SHERMAN and Mr. Secretary of War BELKNAP. It was said that the General wished to write the Secretary's annual report, but that the latter would "have none of it," preferring to make his own statement; that BELKNAP has repudiated an important claim passed favorably by SHERMAN, and that since that he has superseded two orders issued by the General. The motive for so absurd a story it is hard to understand. We are authorized to deny it utterly. The relations between the General and the Secretary of War are now, as they always have been, entirely pleasant and harmonious.

THE funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Stewart took place at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th. The body had been conveyed thither from Bordentown, N. J., the late residence of the Admiral. The remains lay in state in Independence Hall, where they were viewed by thousands of the people of the city. The following officers and gentlemen were the pall-bearers: Major-General George G. Meade, Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Breese, Major-General Robert Patterson, Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, Brigadier-General Hartman Bache, Commodore John R. Goldsborough, Charles Macalester, Esq., and William D. Lewis, Esq.

The military portion of the funeral procession consist-

ed of the First division of the Pennsylvania Militia, General Prevost, a battalion of United States Marines (guard of honor), band, and six companies First U. S. Artillery, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Vogdes, members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, officers of the Army and Navy, survivors of the war of 1812. Among the civil societies included in the procession was the Society of the Cincinnati. A great concourse of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed.

Among the distinguished officials present, besides those already mentioned, were Secretary Geo. M. Robeson of the Navy Department, Gov. Ward of New Jersey, Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, Senator Cattell, ex-Secretary Adolph Borie, Rear-Admiral Bell, Commodore Steedman, Commodore Selfridge, Commodore Glisson, Commodore Marchand, Captain Frailey, Commander Shufeldt, Lieut.-Commander Cromwell, Chief Engineers Kutz and Zeigler, besides all the military and naval officers in the city. At the cemetery the Episcopal service was read. The marines, under command of Capt. Forney, fired the three volleys over the grave.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the sum of twenty-two dollars, contributed by ten enlisted men of a small detachment of Company H, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Camp Cady, California, for the benefit of the living sufferers of the Avondale catastrophe. The money has been forwarded to its proper destination. It is a generous offering.

A FAIR for the benefit of disabled Union soldiers, and of the widows and orphans of soldiers who fell by the late war, will be held by the "Ladies' Union Relief Association," at the Apollo Building, entrance No. 1,193 Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, during the week commencing November 8th.

CAPTAIN Charles Bryant, of Fairhaven, Mass., who has just returned from Alaska, being in Boston the other evening, was invited to make a statement of his observations to the Board of Trade. We take from the *Advertiser* the chief part of its report of his remarks:

The statement was minutely descriptive of the general characteristics of the region, and especially of its two chief sources of wealth, lumber and coal. Among the former, the yellow cedar was abundant and was a most valuable and durable wood, and suitable for shipbuilding. Captain Bryant also spoke of the Indians inhabiting the country and the trade they carried on in furs, etc. These Indians exhibited much ingenuity in manufacture, evincing a capacity for greater development, and might be used as valuable auxiliaries in work and labor. They appeared more intelligent than North American Indians, and did not need to be exterminated by a superior race. He thought that this region was designed for great ship-yards, to build ships to carry on the future commerce of the Pacific Ocean. The speaker then recited a number of meteorological observations descriptive of the climate, showing that the country was not so inhospitable as had sometimes been represented. He then alluded to the agricultural productions, showing that, in this respect, the country possessed resources to supply the comforts and necessities of life. He spoke at some length on the characteristics and probable origin and descent of the Aleutian race.

Many of the islands were covered with rank grass, and yielded many skins and furs of otters, foxes, etc., to the native hunters. Probably \$50,000 worth were gathered annually from one group of islands. He was of opinion that the sea otter would be gradually exterminated. He referred to a further group of islands in Behring Strait, where the Russians hunted seals and obtained their skins in such numbers as to control the market. In one year 200,000 skins were obtained. Machinery had been invented which made the skin of the fur seal the most valuable one in the market. He entered into some details in regard to the artificial breeding of seals, with a view to show that Government might make some profitable regulations in regard to this matter. This was an interest of great importance and susceptible of great expansion, and a large revenue might be yielded to the Government. He referred to the intelligence of the Aleuts as evinced in their organizing a government of their own to protect themselves against the encroachments of foreigners. The coast abounded in fish, especially codfish and halibut.

The brooks and rivers abound with salmon. There were no Indians in the territory that were hostile or that needed military coercion, though they had a disposition to resist oppression. He thought that the climate was healthy, and that men could live far more comfortably there than the Pilgrim Fathers did in New England. He then enlarged upon the facilities which Alaska possessed for the development of future commerce. He contended that the territory was worth from its fisheries all that had been paid for it. He had no doubt, on account of the purity of the atmosphere, that codfish could be cured better there than here. The country was susceptible of sustaining a large, hardy and industrious population, and possessed natural facilities for the settlement of comfortable homes. As soon as Congress would organize a system of government enabling persons going there to hold land, he had no doubt it would soon be settled. In a military point of view, it might control the Pacific Ocean. He thought that the territory was a valuable one both for the progress of humanity and the advancement of commerce, and that the time would come when people would look back to its purchase as a wise act of statesmanship.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PARAGUAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Mail* has visited General McMahon, minister to Paraguay, and gathered from him some interesting facts in regard to Paraguayan affairs. We make the following extracts from his narrative:

As for Bliss and Masterman, it is difficult to describe the first, and impossible for me to say much of the other, for I have never seen him. The Englishmen's complaint seems mainly to have been based on the rather contemptuous though tacit refusal of the officers of the *Wasp* to associate with him on terms of equality. Neither of the two so-called attaches were looked upon as anything else than adventurers, and they not of the highest character. Masterman claims that as he was formerly an apothecary in an English regiment (a position about equivalent to that of hospital-steward), he was entitled to the freedom of the ward-room. He was stung by the *Wasp's* refusal to admit him there. Neither gentleman agrees quite as to the amount of suffering Lopez inflicted on them. Bliss claims he was subjected to a torture by order of the Paraguayan, equivalent to that of "bucking" in our army, and also to other tortures. Masterman denies this, and declares that he was the only one who was so punished. One of the naval surgeons testifies to examining Bliss and finding no marks.

It is a curious inquiry to learn what was the position of these two persons. They were not private secretaries paid out of Mr. W.'s pocket. Our system does not allow of any attaches proper in his grade of diplomatic service. One claims to have been Medical Director, and the other—what? The embassy did not pay them nor the Minister—who did? Was it the parties interested in a certain claim, who, one of them declared in the now desired confession, aided Mr. Washburne to secure his position?

Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, whose antagonism to the views given by Mr. Washburne has probably been the animating cause of the complaints alleged against him by the ex-Minister, is one of the most polished and cultivated gentlemen in the American Navy. He is a man not only of first class personal ability but of considerable scientific and scholarly attainments. His name is favorably associated with the Inter-oceanic canal explorations and discussions. He is a native of Boston, and in manners and appearance is a clean, well-cut specimen of the New England Brahmin. A good story illustrative of his courtesy is in circulation here. He was at one time connected with the Light-House Board, of which Admiral Shubrick, who may perhaps be esteemed a closer type of the old-fashioned "salt," is the head. In the Light-House Bureau one of the messengers was Frederick Brown; a brother of the immortal hero of Harper's Ferry, Shubrick sent him on a good many messages of a personal nature, which it is possible Brown did not like any more than he did the brusque manner of the Admiral.

One day Mr. Brown was called in and directed to carry a letter to a certain person. He pleaded ignorance of the residence. The officer undertook to describe it, and asked if the messenger knew a certain other house. "No, sir," was the reply, and the same answer was made to several other attempts to instruct him. At last Shubrick shouted angrily—"And what in the d—l do you know?" "I know, sir, that Admiral Davis is a gentleman," was the reply, delivered in the most grave and dignified way imaginable. The messenger retired some what hastily, and Shubrick didn't see the point until he told the circumstance at the next Board meeting, when the uproarious laughter that greeted it enlightened him at once. The messenger had often carried communications to Admiral Davis, who, on receiving them, would say, with the same politeness that he would have greeted the President, "Sit down, sir," hand him the paper to read while the answer was being prepared, and act otherwise with the courtesy belonging to a fine nature.

Captain Kirkland, of the *Wasp*, can hold his own against Mr. Washburne. He has already administered many "Rolands for his Oliveras." He is a North Carolinian, born at Hillsborough; was and is an earnest loyalist, though most of the family were on the other side. Kirkland's letters and whole management of the delicate negotiations which transpired on the *Wasp* being sent to bring away Minister Washburne, show that he possessed considerable diplomatic ability.

It is declared that Lopez crushed a conspiracy against him with great cruelty. This is one of the principal weapons used by the Allies against him, so far as affecting public opinion is concerned. General McMahon believes the conspiracy a *bona fide* and dangerous one, concocted in the interest of the Allies. He believes that while Lopez "stamped it out" somewhat rinderpest fashion, yet that the parties were convicted according to the forms and substance of Paraguayan laws. It is not our business to question these. The General does not think that the conspirators had any following among the people of Paraguay, whom, it is his opinion, are honestly and thoroughly devoted to President Lopez and the cause he and they defend, believing it to be that of their personal and national freedom.

From the evidence already taken, and that which is to be given, one will, I believe, find it difficult to escape the conviction that Masterman and Bliss were parties to this conspiracy, and that the United States Minister, Mr. Washburne, gave more than a tacit approval of the same.

Our naval officers are gentlemen of character and ability, as a rule; and no more liable to find themselves in sympathy with tyranny than Mr. Washburne. Mr. Stuart, British Minister resident at Buenos Ayres, acknowledged to Gen. McMahon that Lopez had the cordial sympathy of all naval officers, no matter what their nationality, who had come in contact with him at Asuncion. Officers of our Navy state, since the charge of Argentine and Brazilian cruelties is denied by the Secretary of the Argentine Ministry here, that they have seen soldiers of both armies, by the scores, suffering the tortures of the "Uruguayana," the one to which Bliss claims to have been subjected. They have seen them suffering from

the rack—a punishment of the most fearful character, which is brought about by tying the limbs stretched to their utmost tension to stakes or trees with green hides, which, as they dry draw the poor wretch's limbs almost from their sockets. Men often die under this infliction. Besides, and Gen. McMahon has in an official dispatch stated some of these facts—the Brazilian soldiery use their male prisoners in the most frightfully lascivious and infamous manner.

Slavery was abolished there by the elder Lopez. Most of the Brazilian troops are colored. It is usual for the Lopezites to speak of the Brazilian army as "*los negros*." Education is almost universal in the republic. Most of the adults and all the children of suitable age can read and write in Spanish, which is the general and legal language; "Guairari," the Indian dialect, is not taught but learned verbally by all. The Paraguayan men are about middle stature, stout, well-knit in frame, very active, and capable of the greatest endurance. They are dark in complexion, and look what, in the main, they are—of Indian extraction. There is very little negro blood in the country. Perhaps the Spanish admixture is about one-tenth of the whole. There is a large body of Indians living in the unsettled portions of Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia and the Argentine provinces, who do not yield obedience direct to those governments. Those within the limits of Paraguay are friendly to Lopez. One of the charges against him is their employment. He claims that they have voluntarily offered him 7,000 fighting men—an offer not yet accepted.

There is one railroad in Paraguay, running from Asuncion to Villa Rica, north of the capital and the middle of the State. The road is graded for one hundred miles and was running for about fifty. Gen. McMahon states he has never seen a better road, with handsomer buildings or more completely equipped. The war alone prevented its completion, as the iron could not be got up the river. There was also a telegraph in connection with it and a line near the Paraguay River.

The Paraguayan women are very pretty, neat in dress, rather small in stature, very simple and rather patriarchal in their manners and ideas. There is no trace of the "social evil," while there may be more sexual freedom. Marriage is not so common as it might be, but the arrangements that are entered into are not deemed disgraceful. A man who deserts his mistress, especially if she has children, receives the public and social contempt. She returns to her own family with much the same air that the deserted wife would do with us. With regard to the Amazon stories, General McMahon thinks there is no truth in them. He saw no women fighting or drilling, though in the Paraguayan camp, and under fire, too. They probably had their origin in the fact that military discipline, as far as camp regulations are concerned, has been introduced into the Paraguayan camps, where there is a large body of female followers. He has seen the women under fire, carrying off the wounded and bearing refreshments; he has also seen them aid in dragging the cannon. Lopez has no animals attached to them; they are dragged from place to place by hand, and it is not uncommon to see a lot of women rush forward and help the soldiers drag them away. When once more in position they will laugh and shout at the feat they've performed.

The revenue of the Lopez government was raised by a monopoly of the *mate* or Paraguayan tea and of the cattle, also of the Custom duties. No taxes are laid. It has no debt. All its war expenses are paid, or have been volunteered. The army serve without pay. The land is largely owned by the State. As for the government, though nominally a Republic, it is rather of the autocratic order. The President is nominally elected every ten years. In 1865 Lopez was authorized by the Congress, as a measure of safety, to appoint his own successor. This body is elected, and meets once in every five years. The Guarairi farmers who attend have never been more than clerks to register Lopez's decrees. Yet prosperity was general before the war, and the land would soon recover its losses, if left alone, though of course not so readily resume the plans by which it is charged Lopez had intended to achieve Paraguayan supremacy. There is nominally a Cabinet attached to the Presidency. It consists of a Minister of State, one of War and Navy, of Foreign Affairs, and one of the Hacienda, answering to our Department of the Interior. These officers are cultivated and talented gentlemen. Like Lopez they have the capacity of presenting by speech and pen the best view of their cause.

In the position Lopez has now assumed he has two great advantages. It cannot be flanked or assailed from the rear, and, properly fortified, must be impregnable from the front. With the habits of the Guarairi soldiers, the experiment of starving them out will be difficult.

The other advantage is the distance from their base at which the Allies will have to operate, rendering them liable all the time to attack by Paraguayan forces, and certainly insuring the rout and probable destruction of any army which should meet with a reverse at the hands of Lopez.

The Brazilian Army is largely composed of negroes liberated from slavery for this purpose, their owners being bribed to do this by decorations of honor for one slave furnished, and titles of nobility for two or more. It is a common thing to see at Rio Janeiro these "volunteers" brought down in gangs and chained. The galley slaves of Brazil have been liberated and enrolled in the army.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland *Herald*, writing from Arizona under date of September 20th, reports that on Saturday, September 18th, a small party from the military post at Camp Verde visited the Montezuma Well, situated on Beaver Creek, about eight miles distant. The well is about 100 yards back from the stream, upon a high isolated mesa, and is about 125 yards in width, and about 160 feet down to the water, which is surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock. The water is very clear, of a light green or bluish color, and is very strongly impregnated with lime, sulphur, soda,

iron and other minerals. It has no visible inlet, but the outlet is by a small subterranean passage at a point nearest Beaver Creek, into which it empties a large volume of water.

The whole country between the Sierra Prieta and the Moyallon ranges of mountains is a limestone formation, and full of caverns, some of which are quite extensive, as was shown by the result of the day's explorations. All along the bluffs of the Rio Verde and Beaver Creek, wherever these caves exist, they are found to have been the dwelling places of a race of people which has long since passed away, and about which not even mythology tells a tale; but it is generally supposed that they are of a very ancient character, probably older than the Aztecs of Mexico.

The object of the expedition was to explore the caves and ruins by which the place is surrounded, and ascertain if possible the depth of water in the well. A rubber bag was inflated and launched. Dr. W. H. Smith, post surgeon, and the writer, undertook to make the soundings, which they did in a very satisfactory manner, but with a great deal of labor and at imminent peril, owing to a thick growth of water plants which floated upon the surface, and extended some twenty feet from shore, and through which it was next to an impossibility to swim; by great exertion the difficulties were overcome and the soundings made, which in the deepest place was eleven fathoms.

All around the well, in the high walls, were caves, which, too, had once been occupied, and, from their sheltered position, all remain nearly as perfect to day as they were when abandoned, probably hundreds of years ago. The openings are built up with masonry, through which are left small entrances and loopholes for protection. The walls overhead are blackened with the smoke of their fires, now so old that it will not rub off. The plastered walls show the prints of their hands as plainly as if they were made but yesterday. Cornucopias, pieces of gourd, mescal and seeds are found in the plaster, which is a conclusive proof that they were an agricultural people—and for a similar reason it is believed they were a manufacturing people, as a good article of cloth and pieces of common twine have been found in these caves, and which were preserved in the same manner.

A new cave was discovered, which no white man had ever seen before; it was evidently the Gibraltar of this ancient city—the name of which to us is forever lost. Upon entering the great front room, in every direction were seen little rooms, where niches in the rocks had been built up with loopholed walls, forming, as it were, counterscarp galleries, as interior lines of defence, impregnable to any enemy except starvation. Leading from here are numerous passages which have not yet been explored. One passage led down into a great chamber, at the lower end of which a stream of water was found, evidently a branch of the outlet to the well. Owing to the poor improvised torch that we had, it was not deemed prudent to explore any of the passages leading from this room.

These caves are a strange place to live in. Some of them are up almost perpendicular walls of rock to a considerable height. And under extreme difficulties, with an incredible amount of labor, they have carried great rocks, immense timbers and other building material, where it is almost impossible now for a man to go. Stone, metals upon which they ground their corn, acorns and mesquit beans, pieces of broken ollas in which they cooked their food, pieces of pottery, painted and glazed, are found everywhere. It seems as if every inhabitable place teemed with life, and that this country was once as densely populated as any of the Eastern States of the Union are to-day.

The most perfect of any of these ruins, and which is in the best state of preservation, is in a cave on Beaver Creek, about one mile and a half from Camp Verde. It is in a perpendicular wall of rock, between 200 and 300 feet in height; the lower entrance is over 100 feet above the valley below. It is four stories in height, and like all the others, has its interior lines of defence. The floors are elaborately constructed of small timbers, covered with straight sticks, placed closely together, and upon this is placed the cement for flooring, usually six inches thick. The upper floors seem to have been constructed entirely for defence. A crenated wall breast high overhangs the whole structure, from which can be seen the surrounding country, and from its giddy height a stone can be thrown into the river one hundred feet below.

The excellent state of preservation of the wood and materials used in these caves is due to their sheltered position and the dry, hot climate of the country. Were it not for this nothing would have been known of these people, as everything perishable which had been used in the construction of these houses has decayed whenever it has been exposed to the weather.

Much has been said of these ruins and many speculations have been made as to the builders; but it is all speculation, as no one knows who they were. A volume might be written on this subject and still leave it unfinished.

[From the London Times.]

RESPONSIBILITY IN WAR.*

"SWEET are the uses of adversity," and fortunate indeed is the nation which, torn by intestine dissensions, beaten to the earth in a desperate struggle, finds an Emperor ready to give liberty to his people, a Premier able to appreciate the value of peace and to gain the confidence of the people's representatives, an enlightened Minister of War who is yet a true soldier, and a chief of the army devoted to its interests, while he is himself one of its most courageous critics.

The Archduke Albert of Austria is the son of that Archduke Charles who gave Napoleon his first serious

**Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege*. Wien: Verlag von Fessy und Fick. 1869.
De la Responsabilité dans la Guerre. Traduit de l'Allemand par L. Dufour, Capitaine d'Artillerie. Paris: J. Damaigne, Rue Dauphine, 30.

check at the battle of Aspern, and proved that the conqueror of Europe was not invincible. When Austria was attacked on two sides at once in 1866, the conduct of the war in the South was committed to the Archduke Albert. His success is well known, but it is not so well known that before leaving Vienna he had personally anticipated the strategy of the Italians, and that the battle of Custoza was designed almost exactly as it was carried out. We do not assert that the present Inspector of the Austrian Army is a great General, and we sincerely hope he may never have occasion to prove whether he is so or not, but no one can deny that he is a good General, and one who knows how to attract and retain the confidence and affection of his soldiers. Second only in rank to the Throne itself, the Archduke is modest and accessible to the meanest. The richest man in Austria, he is simple in his habits, and loves nothing so well as to live among his men at the camp at Bruck, and share in all the labors and fatigues of a practical military life. Around his frugal table meet officers of every rank in the army. There is no parade of wealth or magnificence, and no official coldness checks the subaltern who has an opinion to give on the manoeuvres of the day. Courtesy, freedom, and geniality are the characteristics of the conversation among the groups that form themselves to smoke and talk in the garden of the headquarters after an early dinner at which the Archduke himself has set an example of soldierlike temperance. There is, besides, a very remarkable feature observable in these gatherings. Every body speaks of war as a thing to be avoided. The army at whose hand defeat was suffered is mentioned, not in terms of rancor, but with unforgotten respect, nor is it difficult to see that a deep feeling of responsibility descends from the chief and pervades the mass of commissioned officers. Nor is this surprising when we read in the pamphlet before us the lessons inculcated by the commander upon his subordinates.

In 32 printed pages the Archduke Albert has set forth the terrible responsibility resting on the heads of those who excite war, as well as upon those others whose business it is to carry out the training of an army and prepare it for intelligent action. And not only does he challenge the persons immediately concerned in the execution of the country's commands, but the mass of the people themselves, if they, through carelessness or from a false idea of economy, suffer the defences of a nation to fall into a state requiring years of preparation before even a defensive struggle can be engaged in with hope of success.

Twice of late years has the army of Austria been defeated in short campaigns, but before making an unfair generalization from these failures it ought to be remembered that on both occasions Austria fought against two nations at once, while her armament was inferior. In 1859 the French had rifled artillery, the Austrians none. In 1866 the Prussians had the needle-gun, and all the world now knows how great a superiority its possession gave them. Also, the words of the Archduke cannot but cause the ears of the men to tingle who reported from Paris that there was no fear, when the columns of the French army were already on the march; or who, in 1866, risked everything on the chances of peace while feebly endeavoring to outwit the Prussian "man of blood and iron."

The political changes in the Austrian army since its last lesson have astonished those who believed the spirit of liberty to be crushed, and the adaptability of the various races to their altered circumstances has been the marvel of Europe. But nothing has been more remarkable than the frankness with which military writers have acknowledged past faults, and pointed out the deficiencies of the Generals and of the old system. Nor is this all, for in the pamphlet before us the Archduke speaks with no uncertain voice of the necessity for further time before engaging in another great struggle. It is not unknown that Austria trembles for her future in presence of the supposed designs of her great neighbor and rival, Russia. The author of "Responsibility in War" takes notice of the serious pessimism into which the whole nation fell after its losses in 1866: "In brief, it falls from one extreme into another, coming at last to lose all reflection and all consistency." He declares that the qualities of coolness and courage while watching the chances of a campaign, fortitude under adversity, resolution and perseverance in the midst of misfortune, formerly so characteristic of the Empire as to win even the consideration of its conquerors—qualities absolutely necessary for a nation—appear to have been lost. "We must awaken them anew among us if the Monarchy is to come intact, and even victorious, out of the storms which are still to be expected," and to consecrate itself during a settled peace to its development and progress. To provoke this awakening, and dispose men of talent to take a more reasonable review of military affairs, was the object of the author in bringing his opinions before the people. The spectacle of the first soldier of the Empire voluntarily entering the arena of public discussion, and calling on private citizens to criticise the army for themselves, is as new as it is impressive.

The responsibility of the general-in-chief comes first in order. He is no god, but a man subject to all human weaknesses, liable to the accidents of fatigue, disease and death. A telegram falsely deciphered, the mistake of a messenger, sudden changes of weather, with a hundred other causes beyond his control, may upset the most careful calculations. It is only the well-instructed soldier accustomed to war who knows how to make allowances for the difficulties of his general, whose popular estimation may chance either to survive or succumb to his defeat. It is by no means unusual for the innocent to be sacrificed while the men guilty of their country's blood not only escape, but are rewarded by popular applause. And, besides this, the Archduke quotes cases to show that a general may be called upon against his own will to lead an army which he has wanted time to form since a defeat or a long peace. If he wins with it, he deserves the more credit; if he loses, he must take the responsibility of faults not his own. Unfortunately, historians regard too little the conditions preceding a war. After some years of peace the bloody lessons of the past

are forgotten, and often remain unperceived until a new catastrophe brings a bitter punishment for the negligence. And the cruellest truth of all is, that the aggressor can choose his own time, waiting till the victim is unprepared and off his guard. Napoleon exercised, for two years, in the camp at Boulogne, the *Grande Armée* that was to conquer Europe. The Archduke Charles was twice obliged to fight in command of an army which he knew to be unfit for war. The power of taking the initiative is half the battle gained. The general-in-chief cannot be called upon to take the responsibility of such neglect, but from the moment when the forces are mobilized all depends upon him. Wellington, in the Peninsula, had to threaten his government that he would embark and leave the theatre of war unless he were properly supported. But he had the courage to threaten, and the constancy to act on the defensive while he trained his troops. Can we be certain that in future wars it will be possible to wait so long? The delay and opposition experienced by Napier in India nearly caused a catastrophe in Abyssinia. Had Theodore known how to play a waiting game, the stars in their courses would have fought against the British army. A general must be left as free as possible, but he must have learnt to take responsibility and bear it lightly before he can be entrusted with the honor of his country's arms.

The moral courage necessary for a general-in-chief becomes greater just in proportion as the means of acquiring it are often denied to officers. Throughout their service—especially in constitutional countries—the watchful eyes of Parliaments and the press are upon them, noting every slip, every overstrained exercise of authority, and sometimes too ready to exaggerate a trifling fault. There results a terrible tendency to shirk responsibility and prefer inaction to risk. The very fact of a man's being a popular idol exercises an evil effect upon him; for if the idol falls short of expectations he is sure to be mercilessly broken, because the crowd cannot forgive itself for having set him up. "How grand is the contrast," says the Archduke Albert, "between these ignoble sentiments and the conduct of the Roman Senate, which went to meet the vanquished Consul Terentius Varon, and thanked him for not having despaired of his country!" The cry of the populace put Benedek, the idol, at the head of the northern Army in spite of his anxious exclamation to his Emperor—"Your Majesty, I am no strategist." After Königgrätz was lost he failed to find death only to hear that the people were ready to brand him as a traitor.

Above all things it is necessary that the action of the commander be unfettered by engagements previously made among statesmen, or made during the war without consulting him. Again poor Benedek comes before us with his sorrow-stricken face, after Königgrätz, when we read the Archduke's words:

"But the heaviest responsibility of all falls on those statesmen who, before the commencement of the preparations for war and during their execution, keep at a distance the general-in-chief, or who, unknown to him, during the course of the war, take resolutions or contract engagements which the Army has then to execute. The action of the general-in-chief is in great measure paralyzed if he is called too late to take part in the previous dispositions, or not called at all. The best plan of operations may thus become impossible of execution, for the state of the preparations generally contains the germ of victory or defeat."

The defects of a general may be remedied by providing him with an adviser strong where he is weak. Radetzky had his Hess, Blücher, his Gneisenau the Prussian Princes were not left without advisers in 1865. Benedek's strategical was as incompetent as he was obstinate in rejecting the prayers of better men than himself. The chief would have retained the confidence of the soldiery won both in peace and previous war, but he had a leader's intellect tied round his neck as an adviser. Even a good general will break down if his staff be incompetent. Here, then, is the second step in responsibility.

From the headquarter staff the Archduke passes on to the commanders of corps, or lieutenant-generals, as he calls them. Would that this chapter were printed in large letters and hung up in every barrack-room or officers' quarters where English military men are to be found. It was not at the beginning of his Peninsular career that Wellington had an army which could "go anywhere and do anything." There were once, perhaps there are now, officers who think that "war spoils their soldiers." After pointing out the necessity of a spirit of independence and power to take the initiative, going down in a descending scale from the general-in-chief to the non-commissioned officers, but existing in the last man who has a command, however small, the Imperial author proceeds to detail the causes that have tended toward the weakening or destruction of these important qualities in most armies during a century and a half.

The first point noted is, that the system of tactics characterized by the formation of armies in two lines, arrived at its apogee in the last century. Armies were then composed partly of soldiers by profession, many of whom were untrustworthy; partly of hired strangers, who thought more of desertion than of duty, and had to be held to their work by an iron discipline—of officers brave, indeed, but ill educated, and of generals and staff officers too old to be efficient.

Secondly, the "exaggerations and trifles" of peace among soldiers who passed all their life in the service. "They thought it their duty to be continually occupied, and were led into refinements, into exaggerations in the uniformity and elegance of dress and equipment, of manual exercises with arms, and of movements. Narrow intellects excelled in these arts, acquired thereby ill-merited reputations, but rendered the service insipid, and checked the intelligent soaring as well as the advancement of more gifted officers."

Thirdly, the importance attached to details under the empire of such a fashion.

Fourthly, "the ennui which in time of peace gained much upon high personages. They sought, therefore, an occupation in orders of detail, in the care of insignifi-

cant facilities, and imagined that they were performing meritorious actions. It was often the result of officious zeal, certainly loyal, but ill employed and not seldom exaggerated."

Fifthly, the numerous parades and the stereotyped manoeuvres of peace, "where all the details were studied and arranged beforehand," on vast plains, "where all could and were obliged to move in strict lines, and where, with a complete disdain of all real representation of war entire corps moved like puppets at the word of command." "These monstrosities have now totally disappeared from Europe, but their disastrous consequences have survived them—want of initiative, orders losing themselves in details of all sorts, lacking precision and brevity both in peace-time and in war." Hence arose foggy ideas about responsibility, the first condition of progress and popularity being enlightenment on these very points.

The General who could write the passages we have quoted above may be heard when he deplores, on the other hand, the tendency of a portion of the Press which tries to throw ridicule on true discipline, and depends to abolish forms, without which large bodies of troops can neither be moved, commanded, nor kept in order. Soldiers wavering before the enemy have been steadied before now by a word of command to which they are accustomed. "Shoulder arms!" may seem a little irrelevant at an anxious moment, but, if obeyed by soldierly instinct, the men are recalled to steadfastness and brought under the hand again. While all possible development should be given to individual freedom and intelligence, it must never be forgotten that the first necessity of armies are strict discipline and careful organization from top to bottom. The first lesson to be learned by the young soldier is—obedience.

From the higher ranks the Archduke descends to commanders of regiments or other separate units; and here it is to be remarked that the attainment of a just mean between neglect and over-carefulness is very difficult. Regimental officers must carry out with strictness the regulations of the service, for otherwise they can neither avoid injustice nor confusion. But they must beware lest their minds become so occupied with trivialities that they have no time for higher studies, and waste their strength on small matters. The higher the rank the freer should the mind be kept from all but important affairs. Each circle of action has its definite limits, and nothing can be more unfortunate or calculated to destroy true discipline than what the Archduke Albert calls "that passion for regulating everything in detail from above downwards (*von oben herab*)."

It is in peace that the encroachment is likely to occur, but it is in war that its "pernicious moral consequences" spring to light just when it is too late to remedy them: "This is why it is necessary in time of peace to work hard at the task of extirpating this hereditary evil, the roots of which are so deep. If it be not done beforehand, the severest orders will be of no avail at the moment for action. Then the General will occupy himself with all the facilities possible, and forget the important affairs which should put in requisition his whole strength—such as the direction of marches and fights, the care of supplying the troops both with provisions and other necessities, the preservation of order, the discipline on the march and in presence of the enemy, etc."

Officers who overburden themselves in time of peace will be unable to make greater efforts in war. They will have lost their adaptability and elasticity, and will sink into helplessness at the critical moment when a reserve of their strength should be called upon. But, on the other hand, the conscientious observance of all regulations must not be branded with the word "pedantism." It is the business of the superiors—and their most difficult task—to see that the necessary exactness in small matters be not allowed to "encroach upon the domain where the initiative, personal activity, rapid appreciation of the whole, form the principal conditions of success."

Among the means of combating the fear of responsibility, simplicity and brevity in the regulations of the service in orders of the day and drill-books are strongly insisted upon. The Archduke gets idiomatically eloquent against scribblers and detail dealers; nay, he will fight vigorously against bureaucracy. No French or English translation can match this passage: "Auch in diesen muss die Vielschreiberei, Detailkramerei vermieden, und mit um so grosserer Strenge unangesetzt das bureaukratische Vielregieren, die sucht alle Entscheidungen an sich zu ziehen, bekämpft werden."

The fundamental principles laid down by the author are—

First.—To separate strictly and define precisely the various circles of actions.

Second.—To prevent superiors from encroaching upon the circle of action below them, and this must be done with the utmost care and vigilance.

Third.—To reduce as far as possible the number of employees. Those who remain should be well proved, and then trusted. The more numerous is the staff of an office, the more complicated is the business, and the slower. It actually becomes the aim of employed people to make work, lest they should be caught doing nothing and abolished.

Fourth.—To get rid of spiritless mechanical work, especially in the higher grades. This is to be done by demanding comparatively little work from them, but thorough (*sehr gründlich*).

Fifth.—As far as is consistent with general interests and the regulations, to leave all minor commanders to settle the affairs of their commands without interference from above.

Sixth.—To punish severely both subalterns and chiefs guilty of arbitrary conduct or careless decisions contrary to the interests of the budget or the soldier, and to use reprimands, when possible, instead of other punishments.

Seventh.—To treat with silent contempt or reproval all unnecessary questions from men wanting to shirk responsibility.

The same fundamental principles should be carried out for the whole army as for regiments and brigade. The military forces of an empire should be so organized in peace that they can pass quickly to a war footing, completely prepared with all staff officers well instructed, all transport ready and effective. War is no time to commence an organization. All such matters should be attended to while tranquillity remains. In the heat of the commencement there are other things to be done brooking no delay nor rivalry.

We recommend the Archduke's pamphlet strongly to the attention of English officers. The substance of it is excellent, and the language of the German edition vigorous and racy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SPRING VS. FALL INSPECTIONS.—The State laws fixing the period of the annual inspections require only that they fall between the months of May and November, so that the exact period of their inception is left to the discretion of the commander-in-chief. As every one knows, that official has selected the fall of the year, and the inspections now come mostly within the month of October. Usually this month is one of the pleasantest in the year. The exact mean between summer and winter, it possesses the extreme severity of neither, with many of the natural beauties of both, so that, taken by itself, without regard to surroundings, it is at once attractive and desirable. Its natural attractions are greater, however, than its military advantages. No month outside of the summer season could find the National Guard more unprepared for the extraordinary effort attendant on an annual inspection. Regiments are neither full nor in good discipline. From long disuse they are comparatively awkward in the handling of arms; their dress and accoutrements are in comparatively poor order, and oftentimes incomplete; with one or two trifling exceptions no drill nor official meeting has been held for several months previous; winter business is beginning to open, and circumstances generally are of a nature to discourage any effort outside of the usual mercantile routine. To apply the test of discipline and efficiency at such a juncture as this, seems a little singular, to say the least, the more particularly when it is considered that the inspections this year are to have a more than ordinary significance. We alluded in our last issue to the fact of many false musters having been made in order to give apparent solidity to certain regiments. To our mind these false musters would never have been made had the inspections taken place in the spring instead of the fall. They were owing to the fact of the various regiments of the National Guard being rushed into a rigid inspection without sufficient preparation; and, with precedent for an argument, it is but fair to suppose that so long as the present system is adhered to, just so long will such irregularities exist. A military organization cannot attain to even common excellence unless under favorable conditions. As we have shown above, everything now conspires to work against the attainment of any excellence at all. Many of the regiments were in want of proper arms and uniforms, and in this condition were inspected. Moreover, their ranks were thinned out by the large numbers of members who, for various reasons, were prevented from attending. Now, in view of all the circumstances in the case, would it not be better to hold inspections at a time when the many obstacles alluded to would disappear—the spring, for instance? After a whole winter's drill and experience, with arms and equipments in the best of order from having had several months to prepare them in, with business requiring less than ordinary attention, with all the members present and with every inducement for punctual attendance, the National Guard would pass an honorable inspection instead of, as of late, a barely creditable one.

UPTON'S TACTICS AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: A great deal has been said in your columns in regard to the intended revision of Upton's Tactics, and a great deal of fault has been found with the principles of those tactics, especially with the movement by fours. It is contended by the advocates of Upton that his system is founded on the experience of the late war, and his movements by fours is best adapted to the character of our wooded country. Undoubtedly this is a fact, and I believe that whatever system the new board may eventually adopt, it should be one that is really practicable in time of war, and one shorn of most of the unnecessary orders and movements. There are one or two movements which are especially adapted to the parades of our militia regiments which I trust will be incorporated in the new tactics, namely, the movement of "On right into line" from column of companies, and a similar movement of "On right by fours into line" from column of fours. These movements are valuable to all militia regiments and companies in their fancy parade.

For instance, suppose a column either of "companies" or of "fours" is marching through a street, and wish to form line to the right for the purpose of receiving guests at their armory, or at a hotel. If they conform to the present tactics, and the column be composed of a battalion of two companies, with a full band and colors, and the movement of forming line of battle to the right is executed, it leaves the colors on the extreme left of the line, and also the band. The movement is practical enough, but the beauty of the movement we fail to perceive. The division of companies into platoons and sections ought also to be allowed for purposes of parades, no subdivision being less than "two fours front." In the manual a prescribed movement from right to left shoulder ought to be adopted; also from the left shoulder to the carry. In service it may be unnecessary, and "Arms at will" may be sufficient and better; but for the purposes of long parades the militia need, and most of them now do adopt, regular motions for the movement to the left shoulder; and if they carry their arms on the left shoulder, they need a movement from that to the carry, in case the order "halt" come unexpected.

As the tactics for our Regular Army are to be the tactics for our militia, it would seem as if the militia portion of our service ought to receive some consideration in the revision of those tactics. It will be better to grant the militia a few movements for the sake of show, which can be readily dropped in time of active service, than to discourage or hinder them from making their organizations attractive in time of peace. They need to give some attention to display to assist them in filling their ranks, and placing them on a footing where they will be ready and able to support the regular force in time of war.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—At a regular monthly meeting of Company G held at the company armory on Thursday evening, November

4th, preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in view of the sudden death of Drummer W. Parker, tendering to his family sympathy and condolence.

We learn that the marshal of this regiment is performing active work among the delinquents of the regiments, and has, in several instances, been compelled to incarcerate members of the command in the Eldridge street jail, where they have had opportunity for meditation on their sins of commission and commission.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—At a meeting of Company A of this command held on the 1st inst. for the election of non-commissioned officers, the following were elected: Sergeant H. J. Swartz, second sergeant, vice Erben, resigned; Corporal R. H. Barr, third sergeant, vice Swartz, promoted; Corporal Frederick G. Anderson, fourth sergeant; Corporal Thomas Woodward, Jr., fifth sergeant; N. J. Cunningham, second corporal, vice Raimon, resigned; C. M. Cunningham, third corporal, vice Barr, promoted; N. P. Stickelman, fourth corporal, vice Anderson, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The officers of this command assembled at the armory on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and are directed to again assemble on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in fatigue, for theoretical instruction. The non-commissioned officers will meet for theoretical instruction on Monday, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in fatigue. Captain Wm. H. Cox, instructor. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the arsenal for drill, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

NINTH REGIMENT.—At a meeting of Company E, held October 1, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Captain Henry S. Brooks, after a long and successful command of this company, has resigned; and

Whereas, in our late commander we realized not only the capable officer, but the true and devoted friend to this command—one who has acted to us individually with the utmost kindness and consideration, and won our esteem and regard;

Resolved, That the thanks of Company E are due and hereby tendered to our former commander for his devotion to our interests, and the uniform zeal he has always displayed, coupled with our sincere regrets at his resignation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We have received a copy of the above resolutions attested by the committee, Lieutenant L. C. Hamersley, Sergeant William Mara, Corporal James Aken.

The following excellent circular has been issued by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox, commanding this regiment:

NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT: It is nearly six years since the officers of this regiment honored me with their confidence and placed me at its head. As I review your past service to the State, it gives me great pleasure to make this an occasion of congratulation for the important results of your efforts, the many advantages gained, and your steady and marked advance in discipline and military science. My connection with the officers and members of the regiment, has been productive of pleasure and happiness; you are one and all eminently entitled to my thanks for your prompt attention to duty, as well as for your personal courtesy and co-operation in all measures that have been suggested for the improvement and discipline of the regiment. The Ninth returned in 1864, from three years' active service in the field, with depleted ranks and worn uniforms, but bringing back a glorious character and fame; its tattered banners, under which its heroes rallied, struggled and nobly fought, in defence of their country, at Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania and Coal Harbor. Many glorious veterans still remain in your ranks, and we are justly proud of them. By united and harmonious action, you have done much to perpetuate the honors of the noble Ninth, since its return. Now it is handsomely uniformed, its discipline good, and a lively esprit de corps prevails. Brother soldiers, let us continue united; let us endeavor to augment the rank and file, and promote still higher the discipline and standard of the gallant Ninth! Let there exist a laudable strife regarding excellence in discipline and brotherly courtesy, and in elevating the social and military standing of the regiment. We have, of late, parted with many valuable officers and members. This I regret; but they all received honorable discharges, having meritoriously performed their duties for the full time of service. If every one will remember that he is bound to perform some public duty to the government that protects his civil rights, I am sure that he will not only serve cheerfully, but will esteem it a further honor to unite to the duties of the citizen the obligations of a soldier, and work with zealous pride. Punishment, however severe, will not condone for negligence; neither will it make a good or efficient soldier. I say to those who are careless and indifferent to the duties and responsibilities they have voluntarily assumed in the National Guard (if any such there be), that there is no element of trust or greatness in them. You have surely the greatest incentives to urge you on to the accomplishment of praiseworthy objects. The history of your regiment is gloriously interwoven with that of the First Army Corps, and the memory of comrades fallen in defence of their country, will inspire you to perpetuate the noble record, the spotless and brilliant escutcheon of the Ninth. It was among the first to repair to the field at the call of our Government; it was one of the last to return. Important as parades of ceremony are, this acquirement alone does not constitute the whole duty the Commander-in-Chief expects of the citizen soldier; no, he demands activity and attention to duty, hard and earnest labor in the drill room, that you may be prepared at all times to protect the citizens against violence, and preserve domestic tranquility. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, officers, rank and file, pledging ourselves anew to perpetuate the honorable fame of the Ninth, and win for it new honors by devoted, conscientious performance of every military duty.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—On Saturday evening last the members of this command assembled at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, for instruction, etc. Colonel R. C. Ward was in command, and the regiment paraded about two hundred and fifty strong, in full-dress uniform. The main purpose of the assembling of the command on this evening was for inspection of new full-dress uniforms and equipments; also for instruction in the ceremony of dress parade, etc. The proceedings were therefore not of a public character, although a few invited guests were present as spectators; among them, the Second division and the Eleventh brigade commanders. The regimental line was formed at shortly after 8 P. M. without company equalizations, and the command went through the ceremony of a dress parade, which was a very creditable performance, the men appearing exceedingly steady. The execution of the manual, which followed, was remarkably good, and gave evidence of thorough practice; the commander, in giving his instructions, handled the musket with precision and snap. The battalion was instructed at some length in the execution of "parade rest," in the performance of which it was well up, and consequently did well. The dress parade was followed by a thorough inspection by the regimental commander of the battalion in line, during which the men exhibited creditable steadiness. We were pleased to observe that during their movements the operation incident to tobacco chewing, so often witnessed in many regiments, was not kept up. The battalion was also exercised in the marchings, then dismissed, and reformed with companies equalized for another dress parade, the formation being on three sides of a square and at re-

duced space, for the purpose of rehearsing the dress parade which was to be performed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of the 9th inst. Many of the details were not quite perfect, the space not allowing of it. After this the command was formally dismissed. The new uniform of gray was handsome, the white body-belts being an ornamental addition, although we think the regiment will do well to adopt the white cross-belts. The non-commissioned officers would also look better with two instead of one cross-belt. The uniforms and equipments are of the finest material. The Twenty-third will make a handsome appearance on its next parade in full dress uniform.

On the evening of the 9th inst., the seventh annual promenade concert of this organization took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. These social gatherings have already been attended with great success, and, barring some faults of management, the last was not an exception. As early as 7 o'clock the seats of the Academy began to fill with a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, and, by the hour of 9 o'clock, every available space was occupied. The evening's entertainment opened with the performance of some exquisite selections of music by the regimental band, augmented to the number of seventy-five pieces. The interior of the Academy was decorated in such a manner that the view of a spectator was not dazzled with too great an array of bunting (which now a days, constitutes the main feature of ornamentation), but flowers, to a great degree, were made to pay tribute to its stead. As viewed from the galleries, these decorations were so arranged as to give the interior of the building the character of a temple of peace. The Academy never appeared more beautiful. The orchestral portion of the programme was followed by the ceremony of a dress parade by a detachment of the regiment, the floor, up to this time, having been kept free for this purpose. This detachment consisted of ten companies of eight files. The limited space necessitated a three-side-of-a-square formation, which somewhat marred the effect of the parade. Some little delay and irregularities occurred during the formation, but the ceremony was performed in general in good style; but the rehearsal, of which an account is given above, by far exceeded, in perfection of details, the performance on this occasion which was natural enough, and it was no place for the military critic. Drum-Major Strube managed the band in good style. Adjutant Gregory did exceedingly well under the circumstances, but several company officers were too slow in taking their positions when the ranks opened. Colonel Ward gave his orders distinctly, and appeared well. At the termination of the parade the drum corps beat the tattoo, after which the band was divided, one portion for promenade music, under the leadership of L. Contorno, and the other, which was conducted by M. Papst, provided music for the dancing. The bands, thus divided, occupied raised platforms on either side of the floor, almost directly under the proscenium boxes. The galleries were now relieved of a portion of their occupants, and the floor was quickly filled with many dancers. And so the evening was occupied until the promenade "Home" was sounded at about 2 A. M. The concert partook, in a great measure, of a civic character, still, there was a goodly sprinkling of the different uniforms of almost every organization in the First and Second Divisions, but the civilian suit predominated. The full-dress uniforms of the members of the Twenty-third showed to advantage, and contrasted well, as regards elegance, with those of other regiments. Some little confusion occurred early in the evening in the passage ways leading to the floor, caused by inefficient management of the immense concourse, but this was soon arranged, and the passage ways kept clear the balance of the evening. The floor committee, composed of the first sergeants of the companies of the regiment, performed their duties satisfactorily. The Assembly Room was used during the evening for dancing purposes, thus relieving the main floor. More judgment should have been used in the sale of tickets, which, by at least a thousand, exceeded the limits of the building. By this indiscretion much of the enjoyment of the participants was marred, and many an elegant costume was injured beyond repair. Nevertheless, taking it as a whole, the members of the Twenty-third have reason to feel pleased with their seventh annual concert.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—As stated in our last issue, a battalion of this regiment has wisely undertaken to perfect themselves in target practice, and now propose visiting Clarenceville, L. I., on the 18th inst., for the purpose. About one hundred and fifty members of the regiment have volunteered to parade on this occasion, and the battalion will be divided into four companies. The prizes for competitive shooting consist of five medals, one of gold and four of silver. The latter medals will be offered for the best shot in each company, and the winners of these will contest for the gold medal offered for the best marksman in the command. It is the intention, we learn, of allowing the members of the battalion several opportunities before the 18th inst. of practising at candle targets in the regimental armory. Major Allen C. Bush, the battalion commander, has issued a special order in which he directs the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion to assemble, in full uniform (officers with epaulettes, and white gloves, at the regimental armory, on Thursday, November 18th (Thanksgiving day), at 8 o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to Clarenceville, L. I., for target practice. Men will provide themselves with one day's rations. The staff will report (mounted) to the major commanding, corner of Court and Montague streets, at 7:45 A. M.; and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the adjutant, at the same time and place.

It was hoped that the rebellious spirit recently exhibited in Company C of this command had been snuffed out, and the whole trouble settled by the disqualification of its chief conspirators for the holding of office. It appears, however, that the rising was but temporarily subdued. We now learn that the company, on the evening of the 30th ult., elected to the position of second lieutenant, James Boylan, who, by recent orders from State Headquarters, had been rendered disqualified for the position.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., an election was held at the regimental armory of this command, to fill the vacancy of lieutenant-colonel, caused by the declination of Major Appleton who, a short time since, received the unanimous vote of the officers of the regiment for this position. At this election, Brigadier General Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, presided, and Captain Abner Meilen, of his staff, acted as teller. The whole affair was characterized by the utmost quietness and harmony; Adjutant N. Gano Dunn receiving the majority of the votes cast, which was afterward declared unanimous. We give herewith a short account of the military record of the newly-elected lieutenant-colonel: May 5, 1862, the subject of our sketch became a member of Company K, Eighth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. A few weeks subsequently the regiment was called into the United States service, when he accompanied it. While at Yorktown, Va., an overdose of opium,

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taken by order of the surgeon, came very near proving fatal to him. It was only through great care that, at the expiration of two weeks' sickness, he was able to return home with the regiment. He again, on June 17, 1863, entered the United States service, and endured the hardships of the Pennsylvania campaign. On the 4th of July, upon the occasion of that terrible march to the top of Mount Holly, for the defence of the passage-way, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn was one of the thirty-five that reached the summit. After the regiment returned home he was transferred to Company H. On November 6, 1865, was unanimously elected second lieutenant of the Eighth regiment. In May, 1867, graduated with honor from Columbia College. He received his appointment as adjutant in March, 1868, and was serving in that position at the time of his election as lieutenant-colonel.

We have been informed that Major Appleton, who was lately elected by a unanimous vote to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Eighth, declined the promotion for the reason that he thought he could better serve the interests of the regiment by remaining in his old position. The rumors of the probable resignation of this officer have no foundation in fact, he having yielded to the express wishes of many of his brother officers to continue his identity with the regiment.

ELVENTH REGIMENT.—The companies of this regiment are ordered to assemble in fatigue dress for division drill, at the regimental armory, as follows: Companies A and B on Friday, November 12th; Companies C and D on Tuesday, November 16th; Companies K and F on Tuesday, November 23d; Companies B and I on Monday, November 22d; Companies G and H on Tuesday, November 30th. Line will be formed at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on each of the above named drills. The Second and Fourth Division will be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Unbekant. The Third and Fifth Divisions will be under the command of Major J. Beckell. Company drills will not interfere with either of the above-named drills; they will take the upper room. In accordance with general orders issued from the headquarters of the Fourth Brigade, Nov. 2d, a regimental court-martial will assemble at the armory of the Eleventh regiment infantry, at 8 o'clock P. M., Nov. 22d, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all officers, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of said regiment. Detail of the court: Major J. Beckell, Lieutenant G. J. Dambman, will act as recorder. The above brigade order is called "general," whereas it is in reality a "special." Colonel Lux, moreover, in an indorsement, promulgates "the above special order No. 13." Now, "the above order" is numbered "3," and is marked "general." It is a very mixed document.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment propose, in January next, giving an entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy, which they say they shall cause to eclipse any previous military ball ever given there. It is a hard thing to do, but we wish them every success. The promotion of Colonel Dakin to the command of the Fifth Brigade, leaves a vacancy in the command of this regiment which we presume will be filled in the usual manner of the Thirteenth, in regular order of rank.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—A grand promenade concert and soiree of the Fifth regimental band, under the direction of Emil Stigler, took place on the 8th inst., at Irving Hall, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, but the company was select, and numbered a good many officers of high rank in the National Guard. The committee of arrangements consisted of Captains Kloeber, Kraeger, Hamann, Landmann, Bruer, Reles, Lausen, Keim, Giesler, Lieutenant Burmeister; and Major Philip F. Smith, chairman.

Among those present were Colonels Budke and Brinker, of the cavalry, with many officers of their commands, Commissary-General Morris, several officers of the Sixth, Twelfth and Ninety-sixth regiments, and a large representation from our leading citizens. The music was excellent, and the dancing thoroughly and universally enjoyed. The concert terminated at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Captain L. G. T. Bruer, commanding Company F, of this regiment, was lately made the recipient of a serenade by the regimental band, at his residence. Captain Bruer extended the hospitalities of his house with his usual open-handed generosity, and both host and guests prolonged the festivities to an early hour in the morning.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—In General Orders issued from these headquarters Colonel Harry Rockafellar assumes command. The members of the regiment assembled in full-dress (new trousers), without muskets, at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., at 7:30 P. M., for inspection. The following appointments are announced: Thomas L. Raymond, to be quartermaster—reappointed; Charles E. Shade, to be commissary—reappointed; Dr. Marvin S. Buttle, to be surgeon—reappointed; Dr. Alfred Starr, to be assistant surgeon—reappointed; Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, to be chaplain—reappointed. The subjoined elections have taken place: George D. Wolcott, lieutenant-colonel, vice Rockafellar, promoted—to rank from November 1, 1869; Eugene S. Euston, major, vice Wolcott, promoted—to rank from November 1, 1869; T. H. B. Simmons, captain, vice Evertsen, resigned—to rank from July 13, 1869; N. Woodhull Smith, first lieutenant, vice Simmons promoted—to rank from July 13, 1869; Wm. S. Stanly, first lieutenant, vice Parkins, resigned—to rank from October 20, 1869; Stephen Curtis, Jr., second lieutenant, vice Simmons, promoted—to rank from July 13, 1869; Henry K. White, second lieutenant, vice Shade, promoted—to rank from September 6, 1869. The following resignations are published: Colonel Theodore W. Parmele, to date October 20, 1869; Captain O. F. Smith; and in orders, the commandant deeply regrets the necessity of their resignations, and trusts they will continue their sympathies with the command. The following members have been discharged: Sergeant W. C. Dow, Company F, expiration of service; Corporal E. H. Hubbs, Company E, expiration of service; Private George W. Peck, Jr., Company I, expiration of service; Private E. H. Anderson, Company F, expiration of service; Private H. G. Winer, Company F, expiration of service; Private W. F. Reynolds, Company B, physical disability.

Battalion drills will be held at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evenings December 1st and 15th. The members will assemble there in full fatigue at 7:30 o'clock.

The orders issued containing the above announcements, we are surprised to note, are very faulty in many particulars, and we would suggest a more rigid adherence to the rules and usages governing the composition of military documents.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.—An election to fill the vacancy in the office of lieutenant-colonel in the First regiment Cavalry will be held within the regimental armory, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. There is but one candidate for this position, so that the elec-

tion will probably go to Captain Fischer by a unanimous vote. In his case we think that the regiment will have gained a lieutenant-colonel, who, as a tactician, has few if any equals among the line officers. It is of the highest importance that capable men should be selected for prominent positions in the cavalry regiments, and we are glad to see that the First regiment are so unanimously in favor of this really excellent officer.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—In compliance with Special Orders from general headquarters State New York, an election was held on the evening of the 8th inst., at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, to fill the office of brigadier-general of this brigade, made vacant by the resignation of Brigadier-General Philip E. Crooke. Major-General Woodward, the division commander, presided, and Colonel Heath, chief of the division staff, acted as teller. The room was filled during the polling of the votes, by a large number of officers of the brigade, and much interest was manifested regarding the result. With the exception of one, all the officers entitled to a vote were present, the officer absent being Colonel Cropsey, of the Second cavalry regiment, who was detained by illness. At shortly after 8 P. M. the polls were opened, and continued open one hour, as prescribed by law. Colonel Thomas S. Dakin, of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Colonel E. M. Callen, the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, were the candidates for the position; of whom Colonel Thomas S. Dakin was elected, and he immediately accepted the position. After the election, General Woodward addressed the officers, expressing his gratification at witnessing the "old Fifth" once again with a proper head, and concluded with a few complimentary words for the officer elect. Brigadier-General Dakin then addressed the officers, his remarks meeting with hearty applause. The health of the new commander was then drank in bumpers of champagne, after which the assemblage dispersed. It was expected by many that a lively excitement would be awakened at this election because of the long and spirited canvass that had preceded it, but we, like many others, were pleasantly surprised at the entire harmony that characterized the proceedings. Every officer present readily acquiesced in the final result. Brigadier-General Dakin entered his name as a candidate for the position only at the last moment, as it were, and although frequently solicited (as we have often stated), invariably avoided having his name mentioned in its connection. We were, therefore, not a little surprised when we learned that he had concluded to accept, if elected to the position; but we presume that the officers, like ourselves, saw that the salvation of the brigade depended on the election of a Thirteenth regiment officer to its command, and therefore acted as they did. The Thirteenth, some time since, furnished a major-general, and it is now called on to fill the vacancy of a brigade commander. General Dakin is a very capable officer, his record standing prominent among the officers of the Second Division as a gentleman and soldier. Henceforth the star of the Fifth is in the ascendant.

BATTALION, THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The inspection of this young organization was held on the 26th ult. at the Union grounds, Brooklyn, by Major Foster, Inspector Eleventh Brigade. Taking into consideration the time from which this battalion dates its organization the inspection was highly creditable, and we shall, for this reason, scan its future history with exceptional interest. It is with genuine pleasure that we place on record its movements, inasmuch as by so doing we tend to encourage a most deserving military body. The following are the inspection returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	—	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	—	3
Band.....	12	—	12
Company A.....	45	13	63
Company B.....	27	11	38
Company C.....	33	5	40
Company D.....	30	—	30
Total.....	160	34	194

THIRD BRIGADE.—We learn that measures are being taken to induce Brigadier-General Varian, the commander of this brigade, to recall his resignation, and we hope enough influence will be brought to bear to induce the general to reconsider his action in the matter. The Third brigade has never been in better condition than under his efficient control, and we hope it may long remain in its present excellent state.

STATE EXAMINATION BOARD.—On the 29th inst. this board will meet at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at 11 A. M., for the general examination of all officers ordered before it. The following officers of the First division have been ordered to appear before this board on the above date: Captain C. D. Reiss, Fifth regiment; Captain C. S. Glover, Thirty-seventh regiment, and Second Lieutenants J. Egan and P. Brodie, of the Sixty-ninth regiment.

EVACUATION DAY PARADE.—In accordance with the usual custom, the First division will parade on the 25th inst. in celebration of the evacuation of the City of New York by the British forces. The parade will take place in the afternoon, and, as last year, will be up-town. The division will pass in review before the Mayor and city authorities at a place which will be designated in orders. It is the intention of the general commanding to formally invite the Eleventh brigade, of the Second division, to participate in this parade; and the "Gray brigade," as it is called, will be offered the proper position in line to, which it is entitled, as guests of the division.

SECOND DIVISION.—On the evening of the 9th inst. Major-General Woodward, commander of the division, was formally presented with an elegant stand of colors, the gift of several personal friends, and used for the first time on the occasion of the review of the division, on the 7th of October last. The presentation took place at the Brooklyn Club House, Professor Stillman making the presentation speech. An elegant collation followed, which was partaken of by a large number of the members of the club, and a number of the officers and guests of the Twenty-third regiment, who left the festivities at the Academy to join in them. We learn that it is proposed having the headquarters of the division and of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades located in one building centrally situated, and near the City Hall. This arrangement is excellent, and

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 8, 1869.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing October 25, 1869, and ending November 6, 1869:

ELVENTH BRIGADE.

Theodore Livingston, captain and aide-de-camp; with rank from October 25th, vice F. M. Rhodes, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.
Benjamin Ridley, major and brigade inspector, with rank from October 13th, vice Geo. Hyland, Jr., promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

William E. Vries, second lieutenant, with rank from September 20th, vice George Acry, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Henry C. A. Kausschau, first lieutenant, with rank from September 30th, vice John H. Bauer, resigned.
Fabian July, second lieutenant, with rank from September 30th, vice H. C. A. Kausschau, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Gustavus W. Rader, second lieutenant, with rank from September 24th, vice Bernhard Hufnagel, promoted.
F. W. Ludwig Geisler, captain, with rank from October 1st, vice Henry Scharch, resigned.
Henry Otto, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1st, vice Anthony Fischer, resigned.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George D. Scott, colonel, with rank from October 18th, vice Wm. S. Carr, resigned.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry F. Clark, commissary of subsistence, with rank from September 27th, vice Edgar M. Meeks, moved.
Jerome V. Deyo, quartermaster, with rank from October 15th, vice Thomas S. Parker, resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Josiah Porter, colonel, with rank from October 11th, vice W. W. Remmey, resigned.
John T. Camp, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from October 11th, vice Josiah Porter, promoted.
David S. Brown, major, with rank from October 11th, vice John T. Camp, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Gurdon G. Wolfe, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from October 29th, vice James W. Cusack, resigned.
John McKenna, major, with rank from October 29th, vice Calvin B. Sims, resigned.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Philip Brenner, captain, with rank from October 20th, vice F. W. Obernier, promoted.
John Schweizer, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20th, vice Philip Brenner, promoted.
Ferdinand Schnopp, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20th, vice George Schilling, moved.
Joseph H. Frendergast, first lieutenant, with rank from January 7th, vice George A. Sakhell, moved.
Charles S. H. Zilinsky, second lieutenant, with rank from January 7th, vice Joseph H. Frendergast, promoted.
Samuel Hawthorn, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from February 15th, vice Philip Brenner, promoted.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Elmer M. Latta, captain, with rank from October 14th, vice Joseph Eady, Jr., resigned.
Albert Frame, first lieutenant, with rank from October 14th, vice Henry A. St. John, resigned.
Lawrence P. Kennedy, second lieutenant, with rank from October 14th, vice Uri Clark, promoted.
Edward S. Swartout, captain, with rank from October 15th, vice Benjamin Jennings, promoted.
George F. Howland, first lieutenant, with rank from October 15th, vice Edward S. Swartout, promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward B. Neumaster, first lieutenant, with rank from September 24th, vice Jacob Muller, resigned.
Jacob Hay, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1st, vice Paul Walter, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Bartholomew W. Ennis, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1st, vice David S. Brower, promoted.
Alexander Jeffrey, second lieutenant, with rank from May 17th, vice George H. Rice, promoted.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William S. Stanly, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from October 20th, vice H. H. Parkin, resigned.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Andrew Stauff, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from October 15th, vice E. K. Unkart, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel William Kidd, November 5th.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Moses C. Green, November 5th.

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Quartermaster Henry T. Allen, November 5th.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Commissary Abner Mellen, Jr., November 5th.
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp Samuel E. Hall, November 5th.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Balthasar Euler, November 6th.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John H. Fisher, November 4th.
Captain William F. Turbelle, November 4th.
Captain Lewis Nichols, November 4th.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Commissary Valentine G. Edwards, November 5th.
First Lieutenant Elisha George, November 5th.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Commissary Frederick A. Penny, November 5th.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John S. Bidwell, November 5th.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Stauff, November 6th.
Adjutant Hermann Geritzen, November 6th.
Second Lieutenant Hermann Hausmann, November 6th.
Commissary John Koch, November 6th.
Captain Henry Knife, November 6th.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

NOVEMBER 4TH.

Coney, G. R., Captain.	Hedbury, A. A., Captain.
Everson, A., Captain.	Hewes, C. H., Captain.
Fleming, Colonel.	Lawrence, J., Captain.
Gentry, A. M., Colonel.	Melline, J. F., Colonel.
Hammond, Major.	Sledge, Colonel.
Hartsuff, G., General.	Winiz, J. R., Captain.

NOVEMBER 5TH.

Dahlgren, C. B., Captain.	Henry, Ben., Captain.
Dysart, R. W., Captain.	Lewis, C. H., Captain.
German, Captain.	Morrow, G. W., Captain.
Goodwin, Wm. G., Captain.	Nelson, C. L., Major.
Guy, E., Colonel.	Squire, E., Captain.
	Whipple, S. G., Colonel.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE FRONTIER.

THE following are some extracts from Mr. Charles W. Dilke's entertaining book, entitled "Greater Britain." He is travelling across the continent, and is in Nevada:

As I sat at dinner in a miner's restaurant, my opposite neighbor, finding that I was not long from England, informed me he was "the independent editor of the Nevada Union Gazette," and went on to ask, "And how might you have left literary pursuits? How air Tennyson and Thomas T. Carlyle?" I assured him that, to the best of my belief, they were fairly well, to which his reply was, "Guess them ther men ken sling ink, they ken." When we parted he gave me a copy of his paper, in which I found that he called a rival editor "a walking whisky-bottle" and "a Fenian imp." The latter phrase reminded me that of the two or three dozen American editors that I had met, this New Englander was the first who was "native born." Stenhouse, in Salt Lake City, is an Englishman, so is Stanton of Denver, and the whole of the remainder of the band were Irishmen. As for the earlier assertion in the "editorial," it was not a wild one, seeing that Virginia City has five hundred whisky-shops for a population of ten thousand. Artemus Ward said of Virginia City, in a farewell speech to the inhabitants that should have been published in his works, "I never, gentlemen, was in a city where I was treated so well, nor, I will add, so often." Through every open door the diggers can be seen tossing the whisky down their throats with a scowl of resolve, as though they were committing suicide—which, indeed, except in the point of speed, is probably the case.

At last we dashed into the "city" named after the notorious Kit Carson, of which an old inhabitant has lately said, "This here city is growing plaguy mean: there was only one man shot all yesterday." There was what is here styled an "altercation" a day or two ago. The sheriff tried to arrest a man in broad daylight in the single street which Carson boasts. The result was that each fired several shots at the other, and that both were badly hurt.

The half-deserted mining-village and wholly ruined Mormon settlement stand grimly on the bare rock, surrounded by terrible weird-looking depressions of the earth, the far-famed "sinks," the very bottom of the Plateau, and goal of all the Plateau streams—in summer dry, and spread with sheets of salt, in winter filled with brine. The Sierra Nevada rises like a wall from the salt pools, with a fringe of giant leafless trees hanging stiffly from its heights—the first forest since I left the Missouri bottoms. The trees made me feel that I was really across the continent, within reach at least of the fogs of the Pacific—on "the other side;" that there was still rough, cold work to be done, was clear from the great snow fields that showed through the pines with that threatening blackness that the purest of snows wear in the evening when they face the east.

As I gazed upon the tremendous battlements of the Sierra, I not only ceased to marvel that for three hundred years traffic had gone round by Panama rather than through these frightful obstacles, but even wondered that they should be surmounted now. In this hideous valley it was that the Californian immigrants wintered in 1848, and killed their Indian guides for food. For three months more the strongest of them lived upon the bodies of those who died, incapable, in their weakness, of making good their foothold upon the slippery snows of the Sierra. After a while, some were cannibals by choice; but the story is not one that can be told.

After dining at an Italian digger's restaurant with an amount of luxury that recalled our feasts at Salt Lake City, I started on a stroll, in which I was stopped at once by a shout from an open bar room of "Say! mister!" Pulling up sharply, I was surrounded by an eager crowd, asking from all sides the one question: "Might you be Professor Muller?" Although flattered to find that I looked less disreputable and ruffianly than I felt, I nevertheless explained as best I could that I was no professor—only to be assured that if I was any professor at all, Muller or other, I should do just as well: a mule was ready for me to ride to the mine, and "Jest kinder fix us up about this new lode." If my new-found friends had not carried an overwhelming force of pistols, I might have gone to the mine as Professor Muller, and given my opinion for what it was worth: as it was, I escaped only by "liquoring up" over the error. Cases of mistaken identity are not always so pleasant in Austin. They told me that, a few weeks before, a man riding down the street heard a shot, saw his hat fall into the mud, and picking it up, found a small round hole in each side. Looking up, he saw a tall miner, revolver smoking in hand, who smiled grimly, and said: "Guess that's my muel." Having politely explained when and where the mule was bought, the miner professed himself satisfied with a "Guess I was wrong—let's liquor."

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Bartlett, of Black River Falls, Wis., has made, with one "Wheeler & Wilson" needle, six hundred pairs of heavy canvas pants, worn by loggers, earning within two years upward of six hundred dollars, besides doing the work for her own and other families.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

FREEDBERG-FISHBACK.—In Carleton, Ill., on the 14th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. D. Clark, First Lieutenant ALFRED FREEDBERG, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss LUCIE E. FISHBACK, youngest daughter of the late F. M. Fishback, of Culpepper, Va. (No Cards.)

STONE-TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, October 26, 1869, by the Rev. Thomas T. Stone, D. D., Lieutenant Wm. Stone, U. S. Army, to MARY A., daughter of Milton Taylor, Esq., of Chester Co., Penn.

McFARLAND-DICK.—In Meadville, Pa., on the 7th of September, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN McFARLAND, U. S. Navy, to Miss ANNA M., daughter of Jas. R. Dick, Esq., of the former place.

McKIBBEN-SIBLEY.—In Chicago, November 3, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain C. McKIBBEN, U. S. A., to Miss M. G. SIBLEY, daughter of General C. C. Sibley, U. S. A. (No Cards.)

MULLANY-MORTON.—In Andover, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lambert, of Charlestown, Lieutenant FRANK A. MULLANY, U. S. Marine Corps, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of Hon. Marcus Morton.

DIED.

GORDON.—At Camp Halleck, Nevada, October 31, 1869, MARIE THERESA, infant daughter of Lieutenant Ray T. and Theresa Bianchi Gordon.

BROWN.—In Tucson, Arizona Territory, September 12, 1869, BERTHA, daughter of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Harvey and E. T. Brown, aged 3 months.

WARNER.—At Fort Washington, Md., Nov. 5, 1869, of typhoid fever, CHARLES N., Jr., only child of Captain N. and Lydia H. Warner, aged 1 year, 8 months and 1 day.

McGREGOR.—At Camp Bidwell, Cal., October 25, 1869, DANIEL T. McGREGOR, son of Captain Thomas and Jennie M. S. McGREGOR, aged 19 months and 10 days.

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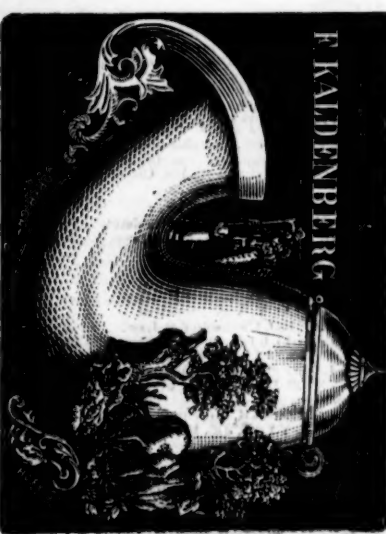
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